The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,983.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For the month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.
Five lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

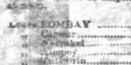
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 809 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on TUESDAY, [illegible] July 1871, for the above Ports.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
" Cannanore	9	" Coconada	19
" Calicut	9	" Vizagapatam	20
" Tellicherry	10	" Bimlipatam	20
" Cochin	11	" False Point	22
" Colombo	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
" Galle	12		
" Trincomalee	13		

Sailing to S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these Ports may be landed, at Naraikel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Rates.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at BUNDAREE, GUADUL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, CONGUNE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Iron Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. STEVENS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
" Muscat	15	" Fao	30
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Bushire	19
" Linga	19		Aug.
" Bussire	21	" Linga	3
" Guadur	23	" Bunder Abbas	4
" Kurrachee	26	" Muscat	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	28	" Guadur	8
		" Kurrachee	12
		Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. COTTER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

Rates.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at those undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 0	0 10	1 0

The Rewas and Dharumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. Burattino & Co., Genoa.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£6
" Suez	29	19	8
" Alexandria	38	25	9
" Malta	39	25	9-10
" Naples	45	29	11-10
" Leghorn	47	33	13
" Genoa	50	34	14
" Marseilles	50	34	14
Marseilles with Steamboat Passage	52	36	14-10

Including Wine at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Meat at sea or from Bombay.

The Steam-ship PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The Steamer of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-Books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch

every MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The SERPHIS, 1,800 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the APIS, 1,800 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine during the passage. Deck Passengers find their own food. Each Passenger is allowed 40 cubic feet of Baggage free. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£26	£13- 7
To Trieste	£40	£14- 0
To Brindisi	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THE Steamers of this Company are despatched between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Steamers of the Austrian Company leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is performed in less time than between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to Trieste. The Austrian Company's Steamers touch at Syra, which is built expressly for this service, with special reference to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and have a qualified Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller finds also an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting excursions, varying from three days six hours to five days to Rome, at an expense varying from £4 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have tickets through to Trieste, and by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Constantinople, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 5cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, both exclusive of transit freight, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £36 | Second Class £20

Children being 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 each; Second Class, £7-10 each; Deck, £3-15 each.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., weight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the Duties on passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; 2nd Class, £2. Children above 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 Cwts., 2nd Class 200 lbs., proportionate fr. per Cwt.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and at Ports touching the various ports touched at by the steamers of the Rubattino Italian Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 27th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain C. Eastes, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 600 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Fordes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one handsome English-built Park Phaeton, by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Horses and Harness, &c., at Chinchpoogly, behind Upna Cottage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of E. A. Sissigaul, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Tea Set, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks with ivory handle, best Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Tables in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, four-post Bedstead, Cleopatra Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, a fireside Mahogany Slate Bagatelle Table, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Park Phaeton by Kinross, with a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Iron Grey Arab Horses with a set of best English Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.
1 Set English Plated Mounted Single Harness.
1 Lady's Side Saddle with furniture and bridle.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Handsome Carriages of various descriptions, such as Mail Phaeton, Brougham, Buggy, &c., &c.

Bombay, 26th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARET,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of BORDEAUX.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

	Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, light Breakfast Wine .....per doz. qts.	10
Ditto ditto ditto ..... " pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality ..... " qts.	12
Ditto ditto ..... " pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, good Dinner Wine..... " qts.	16
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ..... " "	16
SAUTERNE ..... " "	12
MUSCAT FRONTIGNAN ..... " pts.	16

GERMAN WINES,
By H. and G. HIRSCH, of MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
HOCHHEIMER .....per doz. qts.	26
Ditto ..... " "	48
MARCOBRUNNER..... " "	41
NIERODERGER ..... " "	38
LIEBFRAUMILCH..... " "	38
RAVENTHALER..... " "	34
RUDESHEIMER ..... " "	23
OPPENHEIMER ..... " "	21
RIESSLING ..... " "	15

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

CAUTION.—To Ship Chandlers, Oil, Paint, Color and Varnish Dealers, Painters, Coach Builders, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINT, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly sold and exposed for sale in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co. of HULL & LONDON, in England, and that their EMPTY PACKAGES are REFILLED with spurious and worthless Goods, and so copied and sold with intent to deceive the public and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in, selling, or exposing for sale, or any person buying such goods, or any persons manufacturing or making imitations of their trade mark, labels, or counterfeits make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co, London.

Bombay, 10th June 1871.

RS. 200 REWARD.—To PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, and DYE-STAMPERS.—Whereas certain persons or persons have been and are now engaged in the manufacture of the Labels, Trade Mark (a Cross in a Garter with three Crowns on the lower, and a Dagger on the upper Quarter) and Brand Stamps with the name BLUNDELL, SPENCE and Co., Hull and London, WE hereby OFFER the above REWARD to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such Offenders.

Address by letter to Mr. H. D. FISHER, Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of responsible traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been established for some time in Bombay. For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street. —Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 32, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Messrs & Co., Auctioneers.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES.

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

F. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J. A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 291, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will ISSUE in Paris on the 27th inst. a LOAN for fcs. 2,500,000,000, (one hundred millions sterling).

The price of Issue is 82f. 50c. for 5f. Rente (yearly income), payable quarterly, first quarterly coupon falling due 16th August, 1871.

No subscriptions will be received for less than 5f. Rente (in other words, 82f. 50c. Capital).

12f. for every 5f. Rente is to be deposited when subscribing. The remainder in 16 monthly instalments, commencing from the 21st August, 1871, to 21st November, 1872.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed on the Instalments if all be paid up at once, but, after allotment, partial or whole prepayment will be allowed, and interest at the rate of 7 per cent. will be charged on all arrears of Instalments remaining unpaid after the days on which they fall due.

With reference to the above Loan, the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris is prepared to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for transmission to Paris, and Subscribers in Bombay will be entitled to all the privileges and advantages as to Discount and Interest shown in the foregoing Advertisement, to the same extent as the Subscribers in France, and which on the Capital subscribed will yield an equivalent of about 6¼ per cent.

The following are the terms on which the Bombay Agency receives Subscription for the Loan:—

1. The price of Issue in Bombay will be 88f. 25c. for every 5f. Rente, or yearly income, at a fixed exchange of 2f. 50c. per Rupee, but no subscriptions will be received for less amount than 15f. Rente, or capital Rs. 105-14-5.

2. The Interest on the Stock will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, quarterly, at the exchange of the day.

3. Pending the arrival of the actual stock from Paris, Provisional Stock Receipts will be granted to Subscribers, which will be negotiable in the same manner as the stock itself.

4. The Office will be open for Subscriptions this day from 10 o'clock A.M. till 6 o'clock P.M., and to-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th, from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M.

5. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a pro-ratâ reduction will be made in the Stock available for Bombay subscribers, and the reductions will be made from the subscriptions received on the closing day; therefore, the first List of Subscriptions will be forwarded to Paris by the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris this day at 7 P.M., and the final list at 2 P.M. to-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th instant.

N.B.—The COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will PURCHASE and SELL the above STOCK and GRANT LOANS upon it, in the ordinary course of business, as on Government Indian Stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

London Houses:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

Representatives and Agents in every part of the World in connection with their London and Bordeaux houses.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—

	MAGNUMS—	
Ditto	Rs. 40+4,	Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*,	Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33.		
Rs. 38.		
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.	
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.	
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.	
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 26*, Rs. 30*.	
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.	CHABLIS— 26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	42*.	RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.	
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.		RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.		GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.		BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16.		MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by themselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Moline & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant or Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full per tonlars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	.....	...Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. F. Guimaraens' SHERRY		20 "
Do.	Old Pale Dry	28 "
CLARET	.....	14 "
Do.	Superior	20 "
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY		24 "
Wanehope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY		24 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts in cases of 1 dozen .....Rs. 40 each.
Pints " 2 " ..... " 43 "

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.
Large in cases of 1 dozen ..... Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen..... Rs. 28 "
1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariats,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which their trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's and Kelinne's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Trading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. +32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen single. Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. +36, 42, and +36 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. +15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 28, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 18, 24, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 27, and 33 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.
BASS'S BEER.
FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW SEASON'S BEER,
Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Punjaub Association, Palampore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jafer Sulliman's Bazar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCES CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of inspection.
Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Brushes, Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeerums, Horse Clippers, Mane Combs, Trimming Scissors, Eating, Dressing and Cockmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE.—From 1st July 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 4 PER CENT per annum, will be allowed on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCE from Rupees One Thousand up to a Lac, but no Interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rupees One Thousand.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on Mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PRINTING TYPE.

Messrs. MILLER and RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style.....	Rs. 12 8	} Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit.....	" 8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality	" 12 8	} " 30
Fancy-silk-mixed Coats, double breasted	" 18 8	
Ditto Trousers, to fit exactly	" 12 8	} " 16
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers...		
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Whisky, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		2 for 5

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties. Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat-Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CINGALESE WATER-PROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay 2nd issues at Rs. 18 per cent. premium. Land and Spinning shares closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
10,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
25,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	535
1,000	500	187½	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	185
18,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & Colns	250 par
40,000	250	all	10 p.ct.	Hong & Shanghai Bank.	300 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	1045
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£29	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£8	139.1.3	do.	Do. New Q shares	128
...	£2	47.10.2	do.	Do.	44
...	£15	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£11	197.5.0	do.	Do. New Shares	210

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.....	1,710
5,000	150	150	Nil	Byra Land & Fact Co. Ld.	133
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	350
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,870
600	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,980
950	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	980
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	230
750	2,000	nil	...	Dharamsey Spinning	2,650
700	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,100
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,030
800	2,500	all	380 p.a.	Oriental	2,600
680	2,000	2,000	...	Royal	2,260

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	3,000	2,850	225*	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	2,160
200	2,000	1,400	75 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ..	1,080
100	3,000	1,500	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	455
150	12,000	11,550	225 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,480
200	2,000	1,200	do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,275
700	500	all	60 p.a.	Do. Do.	580
300	1,875	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.....	5,100
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	3,500
150	2,000	all	300	Fort Press Co.....	10,700
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press ..	1,080
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,350
200	2,000	1,400	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	1,250
500	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.....	1,900
2,000	400	350	25 p.a.	Moiz.e Press & G. Co..	560
125	2,500	all	600	Prince of Wales Press..	2,650
225	2,000	1,500	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,000
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	525

CALCUTTA.—21ST JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cent., small amounts and pieces at Rs. 99 or 1 discount.

5½ per cents, heavy amounts, at Rs. 118-1.

In shares—

National Bank shares, heavy lots at Rs. 99.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares at Rs. 145 for cash and also at Rs. 135 for one month's time.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Duobeny, Captain, 109th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Bernard, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 21.)

Mr. James Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act XII. of 1871, in the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

The following gentlemen to be Assessors, under Act XII of 1871, in the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs, and to exercise the powers of a Collector for the purposes of that Act, with effect from the 1st ultimo :—

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee.

Baboo Krishtohurry Bose.

Mr. C. F. Manson to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the Sub-district of Cuttack.

Mr. Rieland Ferrars, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, leave for one month, from the 8th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. John Edward Beever Jeffery, Assistant Magistrate of Arrarah, in Purneah, for three months, under section XIX, of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from any date in the first week of August next on which he may take the leave.

Mr. Charles Campbell Quin, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, for one month from the 26th instant, under section XVIII, of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 15th June, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained certificates of qualification in Surveying :—

Major G. A. Arbuthnot, Cavalry.

Major C. J. R. Bell, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. A. D. Weigall, 76th Foot.

Lieutenant E. B. Anderson, 108th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, and with the sanction of Government a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Captain T. R. Byng is permitted, as a special case, to retain his appointment of Adjutant 6th Native Infantry on promotion.

Captain F. M. Rocke, attached 36th Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 35th Native Infantry, until the arrival of the 36th, from Burmah.

The undermentioned individual has passed the Lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Quarter Master Sergeant James Bullock, 40th Native Infantry.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Captain C. G. Gunning, Staff Corps, Brigade Major Northern Districts, privilege leave for 20 days from 3rd June 1871, or date of departure.

Cadre 8th Light Cavalry—Captain F. M. Alexander, "Attached" 4th Light Cavalry, in extension to the 5th June 1871, inclusive, to enable him to join.

Veterinary Dept.—Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon R. H. G. Holloway, privilege leave from 26th June or date of departure for 6 days.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST JUNE.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Rice in bags Cotton ..... Wooden ships ..... Mycrabeau & Cox bills 51 9s. 0d. Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton ..... Coffee	£3 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Shippers	£3 12s. 0d. to £3 15s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No demand.
China	Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. Rs. 2515 to 30 per chest Rs. 8 per bale
Calcutta	Rice	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Sunda (s)	Baker	Suez, June 12.
25	British Consul	Raymond	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Martaban (s)	Geyts	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
21	Nile (s)	Jones	Calcutta.

The ship Annie Henderson, Henderson, to Hongkong, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

June 21 Asia ..... Nelson ..... Bombay, June 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 20 Waterloo ..... Mauritius.

Wolverine ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 17 cases old tom, 4 casks japan blacking, 3 packages hardware, and 1 case iron safe, B. M. Punthakey; 5 bbls port wine, J Nowrojee.

Cartago Nova (s), 40 cases copper sheets, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Persia (s), 25 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cavour, 2 bales cotton, M Nanjeemdass.

Erimida, 20 bales cotton, C Jugnilhoy.

Sir John Mandeville, 106 bales cotton, L Shamjee.

Stornoway, 100 cwts horns, H N Momed.

Mary Stenhouse, 21 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Queen of the Lake, 109 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 32 bales cotton, G Hurjeewan.

Flying Venus, 25 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 200 bags saltpetre, L Lowjee.

Persia (s), 84 bales cotton and 21 bales wool, H Ludha & Co; 95 bales wool, S Moljee.

Golconda (s), 30 bales wool, N Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, H Thakersey.

Sir Charles Napier, 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassel & Co.

Morning Light, 74 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 28 cases cutcombs, N Gangjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bride, 5 [illegible] cotton, Kanaiee, Pretawree's & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 5 chests indigo, L Moolchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible] (s), 6 bales white twist, H Alladuhboy.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bisy and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0

Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—June 23rd, at Bombay, the wife of R. Salisbury Simpson, Lieutenant and Adjutant Marine Battalion, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLANTINE—June 19th, at 29, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of James J. Ballantine, Esq., of a daughter.

BRUCE—June 21st, at 13, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. Duff Bruce, Esq., of a son.

FOOTE—June 15th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major F. B. Foote, 15th (Lucknow) Regiment N. I., of a son.

GARDINER—June 18th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. C. H. K. Vrardinor, of a son.

MORRIS—June 14th, at Nursapore, Godavery District, the wife of Captain Morris, of a son.

MURPHY—June 21st at Mirzapore, the wife of J. P. Murphy, Inspector of Police, N. W. P., of a son.

WILL—June 19th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of G. E. Will, Esq., R.A., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

BELLASIS—MACINTOSH—June 15th, at St. John's Church, Bourkes, by the Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, B.A., G. M. Bellasis, Esq., H. M.'s 107th Regiment to Emma, second daughter of Samuel Macintosh, Esq., American Church Mission Society.

DEATHS.

DEWES—June 20th, at Acra, near Calcutta, Catherine, the wife of Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, D. P. W.

HARDING—June 10th, at Bonigaon, Simla, Mr. C. J. Harding.

O'NEILL—June 18th, at Simla, Eleanor, the wife of Captain O'Neill, 20th Regiment, Officiating Chief Inspector of Musketry, aged 26.

WILSON—June 18th, at Nagode, George Laurd Welch, youngest child of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Wilson, 6th Regiment N. I., aged 1 year and 5 months nearly.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

THE Bombay prospectus of the new French Loan, which we publish this morning, offers unexpectedly favourable terms to subscribers in this country. The Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte itself takes the risk of loss by exchange, and promises to pay in Bombay interest at the rate of as nearly as possible 6 per cent. on all money subscribed. The loan is issued in Paris at 61½ per cent., so that the quarter per cent. really covers for Bombay investors the Bank's commission and the exchange. If, too, the principal be all paid down at once, instead of by instalments between now and November of next year, the interest, which is payable from 1st May last, amounts to 6½ per cent. Subscriptions for very small amounts, down to Rs. 105, will be received; and the Bank intends to make loans on the stock and deal with it in all respects as freely as if it were Indian Government Stock. We do not share the doubts which have been expressed as to the possibility of France continuing to pay interest on her enormously increased national debt. There could be no better proof of the confidence that is felt at home in the abundant resources and good faith of France than the fact that the redeemable 6 per cent. loan of the Government of National Defence, which was issued at 85 last autumn by M. Gambetta, was selling when the last mail left England at 95½ on the London Stock Exchange. The price, too, of ordinary French Stock, the 3 per cent. Rentes, which stood at 75 before the war, is now 53, or 6 per cent. above the rate at which the new loan is issued. Great as is the ruin brought on Paris and its neighbourhood by the war, we believe that the waste of national wealth in other parts of the country has been surprisingly small. Hardly any French merchants at Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and other great towns have failed to meet their engagements, and French trade has been active and prosperous in spite of the deplorable events happening near the capital. The *Economist* of May 27 contains a letter from a correspondent at Lyons, who says :—

"Allow me in conclusion to advert to a fact which must have been pressed upon the notice of every one residing in France, namely, the extent to which the waste of the war had been condoned (as it were) already by privation. The frugality of the bulk of the French population is something wonderful at all times; but during the war it has acquired the systematic conditions of a science. If one million of combatants has been wasteful and non-productive, five millions have, by increased frugality and absolute hunger, maintained in a great measure the ordinary conditions of supply and demand. Especially in the quasi-necessities of clothing and the extensive field of luxury has this been the case, for it must not be forgotten that when a man wears his coat three months longer than usual, it is not the *postponement* but the *annihilation* of a demand equal to a three months' production as far as he is concerned; and if every class does the same that annihilation is absolute. My own opinion is strong that the question of 'waste' is very much one of how far the next harvest has been interfered with; and that the effect will not be found to be so disastrous as might be supposed."

It must be remembered, too, that taxation in France has hitherto been very light as compared with taxation in England; so that a good deal of the money required to pay the cost of the war may be raised by means of fresh taxes, while there will be a very considerable saving in the annual cost of administration. The French Government cannot be even now in pressing need of ready money; for the Reuter's telegram we publish this morning mentions the extraordinary fact that the bullion in the Bank of France, after all the troubles Paris has gone through, amounts to over twenty millions sterling. Nothing, in fact, is more surprising than the inexhaustible wealth of a country which has suffered such fearful reverses. But, in any case, the terms of the loan assure the subscribers against the issue of any fresh stock before the end of next year. The political future of France is still uncertain; but no French Government will be reluctant to fulfil, as regards loans, the obligations of its predecessors.

There remains the question, whether there is any money left in India for people to subscribe. In spite of the depression of trade, we believe capital was never so abundant in Bombay as it is at the present moment. The prices of Government paper alone show how much money is seeking investment; but the disasters of the years of speculation have made capitalists so timid that the spirit of enterprise seems to have abandoned the place altogether. We are not sure that this sluggishness is not as unwholesome, and fatal to business, as the fever of excitement which possessed the city in 1864; and the French Bank has done a bold and a wise thing in daring to break the spell that has so long hung over Bombay.

IN his Budget exposition, on 5th April last, H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald mentioned that the only new work of any magnitude which the Government had undertaken was the construction of a new Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency town. The announcement was, in spite of the prospect of increased taxation, received by the public with great satisfaction, for the present asylum is, as was justly observed by His Excellency, a disgrace to a civilized nation. What is wanted is a building so constructed that the supervision shall be at once economical and thorough, and capable of extension so as to meet the increasing wants of this great city; and, seeing that of the inmates in the Colaba Asylum about 90 per cent. belong to the Presidency town, it should be in or near to Bombay, so as to be always accessible to the visits of their friends. The site should be chosen in a healthy, retired place, free from all disturbing influences, well supplied with water, and sufficiently large to afford the means of out-door occupation—such as agriculture and gardening—which all eminent writers on psychology are agreed is of the greatest value in the treatment of the insane. A first class institution, with advantages such as these, will prove to be the least expensive. It is a fact painfully known to medical men that the number of afflicted persons in Bombay—kept at home because of the want of proper accommodation in the present Asylum—is very great, whose friends would be willing to pay any reasonable charges if they could be suitably accommodated. Native prejudice, which was formerly strong against an institution of this nature, is gradually succumbing under the high character and the kind treatment of the able Superintendents who have had charge of the asylum during the last twenty years. Professional men, who attend insane patients in the town, are of opinion that were an asylum, such as we have described, provided, it would always be full of paying patients, and a large income would thus be derived.

Now the Government, as H. E. the Governor said, had recognised this great public want, and only required means to enable them to undertake the work. They have now found an opportunity of accomplishing it, on terms most advantageous to themselves, and we trust that in the public interests, and in those of humanity, they will avail themselves of it. A Parsee capitalist, as if anxious that the administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald should, in spite of itself, be held by many a family in grateful remembrance, has come forward in the most liberal spirit, and offered to lease to Government whatever ground they require up to 100 acres, having all the advantages that could be desired for the site of such an institution; and to build upon it, at his own cost, an asylum, according to the plans, and under the superintendence of Government, charging only a reasonable rate of interest on the outlay, and giving to Government the option of taking the whole property over at a valuation The ground is within easy distance from Bombay on the line of rail, is well shut out from the east winds, and open to the west and south-west breezes; it stands high, and its natural drainage is good; and, in the wide area, agriculture, gardening, or other suitable exercise could be found to any extent for the occupation of the patients; while as regards water, the primary consideration in an undertaking of this kind, there is an ample supply on the ground itself, and the Vehar main passes within fifty yards of it. The patients would there have quiet and retirement, and their friends could without inconvenience visit them; and we venture to say that with the income derived from paying patients in a first-class institution such as this would be, in such a place, and with the profits on the sale of the produce, the annual charge to Government on the outlay would be reduced to a very small sum indeed.

We have been led into these details by the announcement, which, however, is hardly credible, that notwithstanding this proposal Government have instructed the Engineers of the Public Works Department to furnish plans and estimates for an additional wing to the old asylum at Colaba, and that the cost of the addition is estimated at 2 to 2½ lacs, a sum not far short of what would be required only for a large new asylum, capable of containing 300 to 400 patients, if built by the owner of the ground. It is needless to remind the public of the notorious unfitness and inadequacy of the present building for a large asylum; and the idea now apparently contemplated of patching it up will simply result in another scandalous waste of the public money, for no amount of costly patchwork to that unsuitable building will satisfy this crying public want, and the annually increasing number of insane in a great city like Bombay must ere long force upon the Government the construction of a new asylum, in addition to the present one, as a work that can no longer be delayed. But, in the course of our enquiries on the subject, we have discovered that no less a sum than Rs. 2,400 per annum is paid by the present asylum to the Municipality for water, while in addition to this the Commissariat have, in the months of April and May, to supply 24 carts of water daily, the Vehar supply being then insufficient; and notwithstanding these expensive contrivances the supply is still scant, and the greatest care has to be exercised in using it. Another important point to be borne in mind is that no additional area of ground in that locality which Government could give to the extended asylum would be equal or fit for what is required for the exercise and occupation of the increased number of patients. The question appears to us to be one of such grave importance that Government is bound to appoint a committee of duly qualified men to report upon it, and to delay any action until their report is received. Such a committee would probably recommend that while the present asylum needs or could be altered so as to meet all the requirements for insane soldiers, including those from Bengal and Madras, and for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, a new asylum holding at least 300 patients, entirely natives, is wanted; and such a recommendation would, we believe, be unanimously supported by the public.

IN the present disturbed condition of Afghanistan the Ameer's position is no easy one. Besides the serious rebellion in the provinces, another weight to Shere Ali's load of care lies in the necessity for the most vigilant and judicious management of his own army. Afghan soldiers are usually ready to give themselves to the side which promises to pay them best, and are never so amenable to discipline as could be desired. We have already heard of large bodies deserting from the Ameer's army to that of Yakoob Khan, and now Cabul letters advise us of a collision in the capital between the unruly soldiery and the citizens. The unfortunate shopkeepers of Cabul have had many a time to comply with the despotic demands of Ameers and Sirdars, and the disturbance which occurred on the 13th inst. arose in a resistance shown by shopkeepers to the zoolum of the soldiers, some of whom in their rough and ready manner wished to take certain articles at their own price. Having been so long annoyed and held down, the patience of the shopkeepers was exhausted; and as redress from the authorities had often been asked in vain, it was no doubt with a feeling of relief that they all joined so heartily in the fight with the soldiers. And the collision was no slight tussle, but a hand-to-hand sword-fight, and so serious an affair that we are told that even the gates of the Balla Hissar had to be closed—we presume to keep off the angry citizens. The entire city was in a state of agitation, and a considerable number of sowars and infantry, under Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, was unequal to the quelling of the disturbance, which was not allayed till more active measures were taken by another Sirdar, Mahomed Hoosein Khan.

One item of our information is rather surprising. We are told that the Ameer's troops are returning from Sabzwar, Girishk, and Ferah. Should the troops be retiring from these places towards Cabul, it would appear to betoken that the Ameer's Commander-in-Chief has determined to leave Candahar to defend itself, which the inhabitants are unwilling should be done, and to concentrate his forces nearer the capital. And this view of the situation is supported by the statement that General Feramorz Khan cannot trust to the loyalty of his men, and fears lest they should desert and join the enemy.

The Ameer has sent orders to Ahmed Khan Sheer Akbar, Governor of Jella labad, to enlist men in his province.

ON Monday last the Himalayan Orphanage was formally opened by Lord Mayo.

WHEN the English mail left, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was in England.

IT has been officially announced that the French colony of Saigon is again open to Germans.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edmond Serrurs as Consul-General in India for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

THERE are rumours afloat that the Supreme Government contemplate some reforms in the Clothing Department of an economical nature.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur de Capel Crowe, Esq., now Consul at Copenhagen, to be Consul for Denmark, to reside at Copenhagen.

THE Chinese arsenal at Kiangan has turned out several 90 pounder guns for the Taku forts. Orders have also, it is said, been given for sixteen double-decked war frigates.

LORD NAPIER set out on a second flying visit to the Neilgherries on Wednesday last, and was expected to return to Madras in time for a Council meeting to be held to-morrow.

AT a meeting of the Port Canning Company held at Calcutta on Wednesday a gift of Rs. 3,000 was voted to Mr. W. A. Shepherd, in recognition of his services while Secretary to the Company.

THE "Indian Mirror" says "the Bengalis are the Scotch of India, and must command place and power and lucrative income wherever these are the prizes of genuine, unquestionable, and unmistakeable ability."

ON Saturday last, 17th instant, upwards of twenty officers of Royal Engineers dined together at the United Service Club, Simla; the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. S. I., G. C. B., R. E., presided.

THE Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works, has inspected the County and Bankruptcy Courts and other buildings in Liverpool with a view to providing increased accommodation for the legal business of that town.

LIEUTENANT W. S. LILLINGSTON, 11th Hussars, late Private Secretary to His Honor Sir William Muir, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Forests, 3rd Grade, on the Forest Establishment, and has been posted to the North-Western Provinces.

COUNT MOLTKE, it is understood, will visit England in order to be present at the great military gathering which is to take place on the Berkshire Downs next September. It is to be hoped that this gathering will be something more than a military pic-nic.

TWO other handsome contributions have been made towards the College to be established at Ajmere for the education of the young nobles of Rajpootana. The Maharawul of Pertabgurh has contributed Rs. 10,000, and the Maharawul of Banswarra, Rs. 5,000.

IT has been reported to the 2nd Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, that a coal mine exists in the Kondu Condah talook about forty miles from Juggispetrah, a place visited by Colonel Applegath in December and January last, when excellent specimens of coal were brought to him by a native.

AN Admiralty notice is published in the "London Gazette" of the 2nd instant, intimating that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the tonnage bounty awarded for seven slaves dhows, names unknown, captured between the 8th and 25th March 1869, by H. M. S. Nymphe.

THE "Bombay Guardian" says—A company has been formed in America to promote immigration from China to the Southern States by steamers through the Suez Canal. Why should not the poor Zoroastrians, who are dying of hunger in Persia, avail themselves of this opportunity, and go in a body to America?

THE young Maharajah of Mysore is said to be a good cricketer. He made 50 runs the other day in one innings. A native paper "earnestly looks out for the day when this personage will adorn the throne of his ancestors, by exhibiting his wonderful talents, which are being improved with more than parental care by our benign British Government."

A FRIEND just returned from France has shown to the "Jabalpur Chronicle" a bronze coin said to have been made out of the metal of the Colonne Vendome. The obverse represents the ex-Emperor's head surmounted with a Prussian helmet, with the following inscription—*Napoléon III. le misérable—parjuré et traître.* On the reverse is a vampire with the words *Vampire de la France. Paris, 2nd Décembre* 1851. *Sédan, 2nd Septembre* 1870.

THE "Indian Daily News" says the Supreme Government has sanctioned the disbursement of the gross sum of Rs. 60,000 from the Mysore Invested Surplus Fund to cover the entire cost, during the current year, of the Survey Establishments employed for railway purposes in that province. On the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Government of India has also sanctioned the construction of houses of refuge at Kussoolong and Bangamutheya, at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

THE Rev. Père Pierre proposes that, as the common rate of interest in India is 12 per cent., the Government should capitalise their annual grants to pagodas at that rate, and pay over the capital sum. He argues that the managers of the temples would be glad of such an arrangement; while the Government, being able to borrow at a low rate of interest, would save more than half what is now paid every year, besides "delivering itself entirely from participation in the shameful worship of idols."

THE "Friend of India" of Thursday has the following :—"The Governor of Bombay has sent to the India Office a bill for £45,000, for furniture—we believe for the new Government House at Poona. The feeling at home is said to be so strong that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald runs some risk of being recalled. Such a bill at such a time, with a financial strain that for the last two or three years has been intensely painful to all concerned, is sure to evoke strong opinions, especially in the House of Commons." There must surely be some mistake about the amount.

REFERRING to the Public Works Department, the Calcutta "Examiner" says—"The Secretary of State, we hear, has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Department under the Government of India, and also an increase to the salaries of some of the Assistant Secretaries, as recommended by that Government. The Government of India, in the Public Works Department, have sanctioned the reduction of the establishment of Deputy and Assistant Controllers in Bengal to two Deputies and two Assistant Controllers, instead of three of the former, and one of the latter."

WE regret to have to report that the negotiations made from the Chittagong side for the release of Mary Winchester have been unsuccessful. The "Englishman" informs us that the messengers have returned with the money offered as ransom, and report that the chief of the village in which the child is kept, as soon as they agreed to his first terms, stood out for more, and altogether declined to give her up. Action is now being taken from the Cachar side for her release, and until the result is known, no more messengers will be sent from the Chittagong side, as the chief appears to be playing off the negotiations from the north side against those from the south, and *vice versa*. In the meantime, the little girl appears to be well treated.

THE "Madras Mail" learns that, before leaving for England, Mr. Robertson, the harbour engineer, arranged to return in October to see this coast under the influence of the monsoon. His tour in the Madras presidency included inspections of the following places :—Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Backwater from Chowghaut to Trevandrum, Tuticorin, Paumben, Porto Novo, Negapatam, Coringa and Coconada. Mr. Robertson is instructed to report to the Government of India direct, and it was with the permission of that Government, obtained, while in Madras by telegram, that he went home to write out his reports. "It seems absurd enough," the Madras paper says, "that we should have a Government in Madras, and that such a matter as this should have to be managed at Calcutta."

ON a communication from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras solicited the sanction of Government to the publication, in the official Gazette, of a monthly abstract of births and deaths registered in the several districts of the Presidency, beginning with the month of January of the present year. The system of publishing vital statistics has been already adopted by the Governments of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces. The Sanitary Commissioner does not propose printing the detailed particulars in regard to each "registration circle," which would occupy too much space and cause considerable expense, but merely an abstract showing the principal causes of death and total of births registered in each district. The Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

[THE following was issued by us as an Extra yesterday morning :—]

AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE,

Bombay, June 25.

THE following despatch has been received by the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris from its Head Office, Paris :—

"PARIS, 24TH, 12-5 P.M.

"The Loan will be issued at 82f. 50c. for 5f. Rente; first instalment 12f. for every 5f. Rente, remainder in 16 monthly instalments under discount of 3 per cent. for prepayment. Interest running from 16th May 1871. Subscriptions closed as soon as amount subscribed. Open subscriptions in Bombay at 88f. 25c. Exchange 2f. 50c. Coupons payable in Bombay, quarterly, at the rate of the day. Close your lists at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, 27th.

"By order of the Court of Directors,

"A. BOISSAYE,

"Administrateur Directeur."

In compliance with the above, lists will be opened at the French Bank to-morrow morning, and full particulars will be advertised in the morning papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 2ND JUNE.

ABOUT three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 2nd inst. on board. The Surat sailed from Suez at 9 A.M. on the 12th, and Aden at 4-15 A.M. on the 18th. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr McKon
Mr Hodges
Mr Eve
Mr Killeen
Mr Tiffyer
Mr Lowther
Mr Nesbit
Mr Ashton
Mr Pollows
Mr Muir

Mr Heid
Mr McGill
Mr Dymott
Major Munchin's native female servant
Mr Chapman's native servant
Mrs Williams's European female servants
Captain Fritcher's European female servant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Froude
Mr Zoller

Y. Laybourne.

FROM SUEZ.—Dr J Fires.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

PARIS is at length conquered; the insurrection has perished amid orgies of fire and blood, and MacMahon stands master amid the ruins of the once splendid capital. When I last wrote the work of storming the successive strongholds of the insurgents was in full progress, and the most difficult and dangerous part of it seemed to us to be over. The rebels fighting desperately had been driven from the fashionable and open districts first attacked—those on the west and south-west sides—and were falling back on their dens in the eastern quarters. Had they contented themselves with mere street-fighting this resistance would have been soon overcome, for the French troops were well handled and fought admirably. Indeed, as a military operation, nothing could have been better managed than the attack which MacMahon arranged by combined movements of the soldiers in powerful columns assailing widely-detached points, and yet all supporting one another. The result of that plan was that in most cases the barricades, strong though they were, became useless to the insurgents by being outflanked or taken in rear, and the regular troops suffered comparatively little loss. But the assailed had provided themselves with an ally against which strategy and military tactics could avail little fire. As they retreated bands of women and even children, armed with petroleum balls, flung these into the basements of the houses on every side, thus creating a succession of conflagrations which seriously impeded the movements of the soldiers. In addition, the Tuileries, the Louvre, Hotel de Ville, Legislative Halls, Palais Royal, and Hotels of the various Ministries were set on fire, and most of them (though the Louvre is a fortunate exception) were burnt to the ground. The Pantheon was to have been blown up, but with the promptitude of some marines in the attacking force [illegible] by cutting the wires which led to the store of powder beneath. Notre Dame was also to have been reduced to ashes. The seats and *prie-dieus* had all been smeared with petroleum and piled up, but, either from sudden remorse, or in the hurry of attack, the guards had forgotten to apply the light, and the venerable pile was saved. The Luxembourg Palace, however, is almost destroyed, as are several enormous granaries, the Central Markets, the Mont de Piété and other buildings. Detained by such unforeseen hindrances, the soldiers made slower progress than they would otherwise have done, and it was Friday last before they got so far as the Place de la Bastille, which had been turned into an insurgent fortress. The rebels were, however, driven from it, and then retired in diminished numbers to the Belleville and Menilmontant quarters—their last ditch. They had powerful batteries on the Buttes Chaumont, all the narrow streets were barricaded, and Pere la Chaise was a natural entrenched camp, as the tombstones had been pressed into service for the purposes of fortification. By Saturday evening, however, even these last positions were carried, and only a few insurgents—short of 5,000, I believe—remained in some of the streets at the very outskirts towards Pantin, the scene of Troppmann's murders, where they soon surrendered. But ere this was accomplished, the crowning act in the infamies of the Commune had been consummated. Weeks ago the Archbishop of Paris, the leading city clergymen, Banjeon, the president of the Court of Cassation, and several other eminent men had been seized and imprisoned, avowedly as hostages to keep M. Thiers in check. From the Mazas prison they were removed to La Roquette, as the Versaillist troops advanced, and immediately afterwards they were butchered in cold blood. These were among the closing incidents of the insurrection. As was to be expected, the resistance, the treacherous employment of fire and poison—for some of the women actually poisoned wine to be given to the soldiers—the shooting from behind window shutters and from under cellar gratings—all those things infuriated the soldiers, and they retaliated in a style which almost rivalled the atrocities of the Communists. No doubt there is much exaggeration in the stories told, but, making every allowance, the conduct of the troops must often have been execrable. Large batches of prisoners, men, women and children, were taken out and shot, without trial, often without even attempts at identification, and in several cases the poor wretches were grossly abused and insulted before

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship ANNIE HENDERSON, Captain Henderson, sailed to-day for Hongkong with a cargo of 1,907 bales cotton, &c.

The s. s. MARTABAN, Captain G. M. C. Beyts, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Captain Grant and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE MOVEMENT.

MR. THACKERSEY DEWJEE, father of Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, a well-known Bhattia gentleman of Bombay, advertises in yesterday's *Rast Goftar* that any respectable person or any respectable widow of the Bhattia, Banian, or Bhattia castes, who are desirous of marrying, will be properly assisted by Mr. Thackersey without their names being brought before the public.

[illegible] ON THE RED SEA.

A STEAMER SUNK.

We learn from the *Egyptian Messenger* that on the night of the 29th May, a terrible collision occurred in the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Ras Ghareeb. The English steamer Africa struck the Egyptian steamer Sooakim midships, and the latter but a short time after the sad accident foundered. The boats of the Africa were at once lowered, and all the passengers were taken up. The captain and crew of the Sooakim could not, however, be saved, and it was for two days believed that they had met with a watery grave; but on Wednesday, the 31st, they were brought into Suez roads on board an English vessel, having been rescued from a rock not far from the spot where the collision had occurred, and where they had taken refuge in expectation of the means of salvation which Providence was not long in sending them.

FIRE ON THE BELASSIS ROAD.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in a cotton waste store, in a gully off Belassis Road —the store-house belonged to Sorabjee Manockjee Lalwalla and the stores to one Mahomedbhoy Ahmedjee, a tenant. Fire engines were soon on the spot, and Mr. Pilgrim, Acting Commissioner of Police, with a number of European and native police officers, promptly arrived at the burning store-house, and by their exertions the fire was put out in a short time. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The fire is supposed to have been originated through the carelessness of one of the persons employed in the store-house.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25th June, 2-30 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

BANGALORE, 25th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 82, rainfall 62 cents.

CARWAR, 26th June, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-westerly, thermometer 79½, barometer 29·84, rainfall 60 cents.

VINGORLA, 25th June, 12-20 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 79 cents.

CANNANORE, 25th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78½, barometer 29·80, rainfall 16 cents.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
June 18th Sunday	0 15	0 0	0 3
19th Monday	0 0	0 3	0 0
20th Tuesday	0 12	0 0	0 0
21st Wednesday	0 34	0 33	0 30
22nd Thursday	0 95	0 94	1 9
23rd Friday	0 25	0 87	0 55
24th Saturday	2 88	1 88	2 61
For the week	4 39	4 10	4 58
Previously registered	8 49	7 88	8 83
Total	12 88	11 98	13 41

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Doomun Ismamoodeen was charged with theft of certain ornaments, &c., belonging to his master, Elahibux Moosajee.

It appeared when laying his information, Ismamoodeen said—I am a weaver, and live in fourth lane, Kamatepoora. I know one Doomun, who was my servant. On Friday last, at about 7 P.M., I went to the market to sell turbans and sarries, leaving my old mother in charge of my house. At about 9 o'clock P.M. I returned home, and on entering my house I observed my box open and the padlock lying by it broken. I went near the box, and on looking into it found its contents missing. The box contained ornaments and cash. I then went and related the matter to my mother and neighbours, who came to understand that the said Doomun came to my house during my absence. I at last reported the circumstance to a policeman at the corner of the fifth lane of Kamatepoora, who took me to the jemadar and subsequently to a European police officer in Camatepoora, who referred me to this Court for a warrant. In consequence of information I received the day before yesterday from one Godam Mahomed Hajee, I have reason to believe that the said Doomun is now at Malligaum, a place eighteen kos distant from Dhoolia. I had seen the property safe in my box at the time I left my house to go to the market.

The accused was arrested at Malligaum about a week ago and was brought to Bombay. He was placed before the magistrate on Saturday and was remanded to jail.

ARREST OF A MUTINEER OF 1857.

AN ACCESSORY TO THE MURDER OF SEVERAL EUROPEANS.

Last week the police succeeded in arresting a mutineer of 1857, by name Nubee Khan Lall Khan. The prisoner is a native of Mhowa Dabur, in the [illegible] and is concerned with two of his [illegible] massacre of some Europeans at Munoo[illegible], in the Gorruckpore Zillah, during the rebellion of 1857-58. One Alla Bux Deen Mahomed Hajee, who knew the prisoner, saw him in Bombay about a week ago, gave information to the police, and caused him to be arrested. The prisoner was on Friday placed before Mr. Showell at the Girgaum Police Court, and was charged with having been an accessory to the murder of several Europeans (whose names are at present unknown) in the Gorruckpore Zillah, N. W. P., during the rebellion of 1857-58.

Alla Bux Deen Mahomed Hajee said—I am without employ, and live at Telle Mohla. I came to Bombay four months ago from Kumeria, Zillah Busteu, formerly Gorruckpore. I have known the prisoner Nubbee Khan and his father Lall Khan from my youth. They belonged to a village one koss from mine. I heard of the murder of six sahibs one evening at my village. One sahib ran away. This was in the year 1857. From that time the prisoner absconded. I understood that his name was taken down by sahibs who came afterwards to enquire about persons who had killed Europeans. Two brothers of the prisoner also absconded at the same time. I saw the prisoner about five or seven days ago in Bombay, and I gave information at the Police Office and he was arrested.

In reference to the above, the following is a true copy of a letter from Mr. Edginton, the Acting Commissioner of Police, to the District Superintendent of Police, Gorruckpore, N.W.P., dated the 23rd instant:—

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that one Nubbee Khan bin Lall Khan has been taken into custody here on the information of one Alla Bux to the effect that Nubbee Khan and two of his brothers, Saif Khan and Ameer Khan, together with one Jaffer Alli, of Mahomedpore, who has since been hanged, were concerned in the massacre of certain Europeans at the Mumorama, about 10 miles from Bustee in the Gorruckpore Zillah, during the rebellion in 1857-58.

2. The accused admits that he is a native of Mhowa Dabur, which has since been razed to the ground, and that he has four brothers still living at Bailee Bazaar, a short distance from the site of Mhowa Dabur.

3. I beg that you will kindly let me know, with the least possible delay, whether any charge, as asserted, is still pending against the said Nubbee Khan, and, if so, whether he may not be forwarded to you under escort or that he may be dealt with accordingly.

4. I beg that you will further inform me whether, if the informant states, a reward was offered by Government for the capture of the said Nubbee Khan, and, if so, that you will favour me with information as to the way in which the informant's claim thereto is to be preferred.

5. Nubbee Khan shall, I beg to add, be kept in safety until your reply to this letter comes to hand. I have, &c.,

(Signed.) A. EDGINTON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail for a fortnight.

Standard understands that a portion of Sydenham Palace is about to be set apart as a town residence for the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. "LIKE to see the dear little creatures amusing themselves," said Mrs. Brown, when her elder boy took her little new kitten and fastened it to the tail of his kite. "Never fear," said the good matron to her visitor, when she saw her downstairs in the distance, "as soon as the kite comes down he will give it to you."

ARE ALL THE INHABITANTS OF CHINA HABITUAL INVALIDS?

It is a very pleasant thing to throw away discovered prejudices, but it is well to be sure that they are prejudices. Englishmen in India sometimes throw away long-entertained ideas, without observing that those are better than the new. Their mind changes regarding idolatry, and regarding certain other branches of the decalogue. And so it is in China, no doubt. Sir Rutherford Alcock tells the Indian Finance Committee that a moderate use of opium, so far from being injurious in China, is necessary. The climate is malarious, and opium is necessary to counteract the effect of it. It is rather a startling impeachment of a country nearly as large as Europe, to say that the inhabitants of it have to be treated as habitual invalids and dosed with opium all their lives. We are to suppose that this most populous of all lands would have been depopulated if it had not been for the opium supplied by the East India Company and H. M.'s Indian Government. But it is only in this century that the opium traffic has been developed, and the mystery is how the 300 or 400 millions of China existed before. The testimony of Sir Rutherford Alcock is marvellously different from that of many eminent physicians who have made the subject a special study in China. Sir Rutherford pleads for a moderate use of the drug; but it is well known that they who habitually use it are constantly obliged to increase the amount taken. —*Bombay Guardian.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken in hand the atrocities habitually perpetrated in our slaughter-houses and public markets, in an earnest and thoughtful spirit, which are sure will commend it to every right-minded inhabitant of Calcutta, be he European or native. The old adage that half the world does not know what the other half does, has been brought home very forcibly to our mind by a letter, in which the Society has appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor to put a stop to barbarities, of the very existence of which we were previously ignorant. A careful enquiry has brought to light the fact that perfectly unnecessary and easily avoidable suffering is systematically inflicted upon almost every animal that furnishes food to man; and a horrible interest attaches to the discovery, in consequence of the statement, which is supported by medical testimony, that a large proportion of human diseases directly results from deterioration in the quality of animal food, which is exclusively referable to the cruelties inflicted on animals intended for slaughter. The Society ask for fresh legislation, which will close up unlicensed slaughter-houses, and thereby effectually remedy the evils complained of, and we cannot believe, on the facts revealed in their representation, that they will not prove entirely successful.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ESCAPE OF EUROPEAN CONVICTS FROM HAZEEBAGH.—Information was received by the police in Calcutta on Thursday that two European convicts had effected their escape from Hazareebagh prison. Their names are Clementi and Jordan, the former an Italian, the latter an American. A description of their persons has been circulated.

COLLECTION OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.—The Acting Senior Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court, Madras, addressed a letter to the President of the Municipal Commissioners the other day, stating that the President would do well to reduce the number of processes and recover the taxes by levying distress warrants as provided by the Act. The object of the Commission, he remarked, was to collect taxes and not punish defaulters. Whenever a defaulter is arrested by a warrant it frequently happens that the case is compromised immediately the money is paid.

POISONING A MOONSHEE.—The head moonshee in the office of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind had some datura administered to him in his evening meal on Thursday last. About six other persons who had partaken of the food were taken ill immediately afterwards; they and the moonshee are, however, now slowly recovering. Suspicion attaches to the cook, who is in custody.—*Sind News*, June 19.

ROBBERY AT KURRACHEE.—A robbery was committed a few nights ago in the Soldiers' Bazaar, in the house of a Parsee shopkeeper, and a box abstracted containing valuable papers, the loss of which would be equivalent to a pecuniary loss of Rs. 1,600. Bonds and receipts for the total amount of Rs. 900 were recovered by the police some distance from the house; the others the police are endeavouring to discover. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.—*Ibid.*

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER was committed on Thursday night last at the Mulleer, the victim being a Sindhi woman. It would appear her husband had left the day previously for Kurrachee, for the purpose of purchasing some jewels for her, leaving her and a Brahooe servant in the house. The latter, after the departure of his master, asked her for some money, which she declined to give him. During the night he stabbed her through the heart, causing death soon after, for the woman, from what we hear, lived to run a short distance after the wretch. The foot-prints of the murderer were traced as far as the Soldiers' Bazaar. The corpse of the woman was brought to the Civil Hospital on Friday.—*Ibid.*

WRIGHT WAS WRONG.—In our issue of Tuesday we stated that the Rev. Alexander Wright will succeed the Rev. Stewart Wright as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in this (Madras) Presidency. This was not right; we intended to have said the Rev. Alexander Welker, who, however, will be the right man in the right place.—*Madras Mail.*

WE regret to learn that the Rev. S. P. Royston, M.A., secretary in Madras of the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, is compelled by serious ill-health to return to England. He will be succeeded by the Rev. J. Barton, M.A., now one of the secretaries in London of the Society, and late Principal of the Cathedral Mission College (C. M. S.) at Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

PONDICHERRY.—We learn from Pondicherry that every one there is just now suffering more or less from asphyxia and *ennui*. The clergy have had their processions of the *Fete Dieu*, and such as have beheld similar ceremonies in the Catholic countries of Europe, must have felt the superiority of the spectacle in India, where the cloudless sky, the streets strewn with palm branches, and the numerous native spectators give a vividness to the scene totally wanting in colder climes. Government House is for the present shut up, and the Acting Governor, M. Michaux, has inaugurated his tenure of office by administering a severe wigging to some of the Government employés at Karikal, who unwarrantably interfered in the recent elections. One unfortunate *Aide-Commissaire* has been ordered to Pondicherry to be under supervision. Worse offenders in the latter town meanwhile escape scot-free. The local trade continues to improve, and the large steam spinning and weaving mills are now in full operation, having been leased by Messrs. Amalric and Co., in conjunction with a wealthy Bordeaux house. Some persons are said to have ordered from Bombay a supply of No. 20 mule twist, in order to establish a ruinous competition with the local manufactories, which give employment to the distressed work-people of the place.—*Ibid.*

AN ASSAULT COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF A MAGISTRATE.—On Wednesday, at the Town Police Court, Madras, after the chief officer of the Dunphaile Castle had given his deposition before Mr. Clarke against the five men whom he charged with assaulting him, and was about to take his seat, a seaman, named Thomas Hughes, who happened to be in Court, rushed up to him, and saying, "I'll make the sixth," struck him a blow on the back of his ear. It need hardly be said that this act of the seaman disturbed the proceedings of the Court. The man was immediately seized by the police officers on duty, and was, by the direction of the magistrate, who left the bench in an excited manner to ascertain what had really taken place, handcuffed, and conveyed to the cells of the Court. After the case which was being heard was finished, Thomas Hughes was brought up before his Worship handcuffed and charged with contempt of Court. It appeared that the man had been a seaman on board the ship Dunphaile Castle, and had been charged at the Town Police Court before Mr. Campbell with embezzling the cargo of the ship, but the captain did not press the charge. The man was, however, discharged from the vessel with the consent of the Shipping Master. On being asked by his Worship to explain his violent conduct in Court, the defendant said that the chief officer had uttered three falsehoods in Court, which he could prove. He had meant to hit the chief officer, and if he did not hit him he was sorry for it. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 rupees, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

INCLINATION.—Paradoxical as it may seem, people who are inclined to be fat are often the least inclined so be so.

A TIGER HUNT IN THE NEILGHERRIES.

On Wednesday morning last news was brought that a tiger had killed a buffalo just at the back of Fern Hill, close to Fairlawns, one of the favorite resorts for pic-nics. Our sportsmen were speedily in the saddle and away to find the sholah in which Stripes had laid up for the day. After a little examination of the ground, the sportsmen took their places, the dogs of shikaree were launched, and by their ferocious barking soon showed that a cat of some kind was a home—whether tiger or panther remained to be seen. Ere long "big stripes" showed himself, and a shot was fired through thick brushwood, and having been well chased up and down the sholah, he crossed a ravine and made for another. He nearly escaped by this manœuvre, as it was as much as our sportsmen could do, on horseback and foot to head him. This was done, however, and the tiger turned down the sholah, showing himself at the bottom, when he was fired upon at about 120 yards, and with a roar jumped into the sholah, where we was shortly hemmed in by dogs and beaters. Rocks and stones were thrown in, and shots fired—tiger hiding, but roaring and kicking up an awful row. This went on for a long time. At last a charge was got out of him, in which he polished off a dog and again retreated. Then more rocks and stones were thrown, and out he came with a will and a thundering roar, within about 15 or 18 feet of one of the gentlemen who was cheering on his dogs at the edge of the sholah. The tiger pulled up and looked at him open-mouthed. Of course the only thing for this was to fire instantly, to avoid being eat up. The tiger was hit, and into the jungle he went in an instant, where he lay, nothing being able to move him after *this shot*, though every expedient was tried. The party, after spending about ten hours with the beast, were obliged to leave him. Next morning they went back, expecting to find him dead or *non est*. They at once entered the sholah. The dogs soon gave warning that Stripes was alive and kicking, and they instantly skedaddled, it being an awfully thick place. The tiger moved up the ravine, afforded some capital safe shots from a high bank, and was finished off. He proved to be a very handsome male tiger, with a beautiful skin; he was however a regular vicious brute, and meant serious mischief if only he could get the opportunity.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

PROVISIONS TO THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

On the 9th instant, the Collector of Malabar brought to the notice of Government that a severe storm had driven back to the coast many of the boats in which the Laccadive islanders were carrying to the island the annual supply of food. The same fate, the Collector states, befell many of the boats bound for the Canara islands, and the Canara Monigar's boat was, among others, driven into a small port in this district near Cannanore. Of the boats driven back thirteen belong to the island of Androtti, and of these ten are in the Cochin harbour. The Joint Magistrate ascertained from them what the position of their island would be in the absence of the supplies they had on board, and they stated that for the next three months, during which time they could not possibly return, there will be a scarcity of rice amounting to a famine, unless 500 bags are sent by steamer. It appears they have supplies of their own, but after subsisting themselves and refitting their boats, they will only have enough to last for the remainder of the season after their return. The Collector suggested that rice and salt should be sent by steamer to the islands of Chetlah and to Androtti. In conclusion, the Collector stated that the Androtti people having brought no coir to the Rajah, he can scarcely be expected to do anything for them. The local Government have very kindly telegraphed to the Bombay Government requesting the early despatch of a steamer to Carwar to convey to their homes the Monigar of the Canara islands and the crews of certain native vessels that were proceeding thither with their supplies. The Government of Bombay have further been requested to ship at Bombay on account of this Government 2,000 maunds of rice, 300 maunds of salt, 2 cwt. of tobacco, and 50 rupees worth of curry-stuff. After touching at Carwar, the steamer has been ordered to go on to Calicut, and pick up the crews of ten vessels which have been driven back from Androtti, and also take 540 additional bags of rice and 130 maunds of salt for that island.—*Madras Athenæum.*

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to fortnight ending 18th June 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Total Exports up to 18th June 1870. Full Pressed.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	—	Total	Total Exports up to 18th June 1871. Full Pressed.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	—	Total	Exports for fortnight ending 18th June 1871. Full Pressed.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	—	Total
Nagpore	11,000	37,000	6,000	487	798	55,285	18,000	45,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	71,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Wurdha	6,000	18,000	2,000	300	500	26,800	15,000	30,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	52,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Chandoor	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Budnaira	2,000	4,000	1,000	200	400	7,600	3,000	6,000	2,000	300	600	11,900	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Moorteapore	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Akolah	2,000	4,000	1,000	200	400	7,600	3,000	6,000	2,000	300	600	11,900	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Shegaum	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Malkapore	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Nandoorah	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Khamlesh	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Seonee	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Gurrawarra	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Dagra	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Naraingpore	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Ellichpore	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300	2,000	4,000	2,000	200	400	8,600	1,000	2,000	1,000	100	200	4,300
Total	36,000	72,000	18,000	2,787	4,498	133,285	83,000	166,000	41,000	4,700	7,600	302,300	16,000	32,000	16,000	1,500	2,600	68,100

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Full-pressed	165,707	133,700
Half-pressed	56,096	49,321
Dokras 15,949	19,983	16,558
3	241,786	209,649

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.
Dated Camp Akolah, 22nd June 1871.

VAMBERY ON THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST KHIVA.

M. ARMINIUS VAMBERY has published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* an article on the Russian expedition against Khiva, the news of which came by telegraph a fortnight ago. He says that the moment has been well chosen for an expedition of this kind. "On the extreme east Yakoob Kashbegi, or Atalik Ghazi, as he officially calls himself, has his hands full with the rebellion that has been stirred up against him by Russian intrigues. . . . . On the west Kokhand is so crushed that a few 'petitions for annexation,' or the death of Khudoyar Khan, ... would suffice to bring about its complete incorporation with Russia. . . Bokhara, too, must keep quiet. Her Sovereign, Musafar Eddin Khan, has lost nearly one-half of his former possessions, and the remainder is laden with so heavy a military contribution that with the best will and the longest life he will not be able to pay it off. His aspiring son and the fanatical mollahs are in vain; Bokhara must and will become Russian." Other circumstances favourable to the expedition are the disturbances in Afghanistan and the consequent diversion so that country of the forces of the western Usbecks and Turcomans. "The revolt of Yakoob Khan against his father, Shere Ali, and his investment of Herat, are far from being so harmless as the English are trying to persuade us; Yakoob's object is not only the possession of Herat, but the crown of Afghanistan, and he is the mortal enemy of England. He has on his side numbers of malcontents who detest the idea of an English alliance, and he is on the best terms with the Shah of Persia. Both Yakoob and the Shah must do their utmost, in their own interest, to prevent a diversion in favour of Khiva from the south-west, and thus they will be indirectly of great assistance to Russia." Khiva, "a little Khanate, with barely two millions of inhabitants," being thus isolated, Russia can attack her on three sides at once—first, "from the east (Bokhara), by the very good road of Karallol along the Oxus, if Bokhara does not object, or otherwise, by the road from Dschisak, which does not touch Bokhara;" second, "from the Sea of Aral, by the same old road which was used for the expeditions of Perofsky and Bekevitch;" and third, "by the new road, constructed within the last two years, from the bay of Krasnovodsk."

CAN a lover be called a suitor, when he don't suit her?

A NOT INCONSOLABLE WIDOW.—There was a Dutch woman whose husband, Dietrich von Ponk, died, and left her inconsolable. Following grief would kill that widow. She had a figure of wood carved that looked very much like her late husband, in order to be constantly reminded of the dear departed. In about half a year she became interested in a young shoemaker, who finally married her. He had visited the widow not more than a fortnight, when the servant told her they were out of kindling-wood, and asked what should be done. After a pause, the widow replied, in a very quiet way, "Maybe it will be enough now to split up old Von Ponk vat vill up stair."

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 2.)

THE insurrection is suppressed, but Paris is in ruins. Belleville, the last stronghold of the Communists, was taken on May 26, and the day of vengeance at once commenced. No quarter was asked or given, and upwards of 50,000 dead bodies are said to have been at one time lying unburied. At first prisoners were shot as captured, and two courts-martial which have since been sitting are said to have executed 500 each daily. The Archbishop of Paris and sixty-three other hostages were shot by the Communists in cold blood, women became unsexed, while children were captured in the act of flinging about and setting fire to petroleum. No wonder then that the troops became infuriated, and deeds were done which will leave a dark and deep stain upon the page of history. One fourth of Paris is destroyed, and it will be well if pestilence does not follow civil strife. Most of the Communists leaders have been executed, killed, or are prisoners; Rochfort has been condemned to death, Pyat and Grousset are said to have escaped; and some difficulties may arise should they or others reach England, the Versailles authorities having called upon the various other Governments to give up insurgents under the extradition laws. Belgium is at present the only one which has assented, and Victor Hugo, who was residing there, has been expelled for having invited the insurgents to that country.

The National Guard has been dissolved, and Paris divided into four military districts.

Jules Favre, Ernest Picard, General Le Flo, and the other members of the Thiers Cabinet, have resigned. Jules Favre is succeeded by the Duc de Broglie, recently French Ambassador to London. Picard is to be Director of the Bank, Le Flo goes to St. Petersburg as ambassador, General Ladmirault is the new War Minister. The losses of the Versailles troops are said to be 3,000 killed and wounded.

Monarchical tendencies are said to be in the ascendant. Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale are in France, and are likely to take their seats as members of the Assembly, which will continue to meet at Versailles for the present.

Of other foreign news there is a great dearth. It is now stated the German troops will make their entry into Berlin on June 16.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres are very serious. 700 deaths are reported daily.

The House of Commons met last night, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Gladstone, from indisposition, no business of importance was taken—an impression gaining ground that the Army Bill will not pass in its present shape.

Her Majesty and the Royal family are expected to arrive from Balmoral on June 16.

Prince Arthur has recovered. He is to be presented with the freedom of London on July 18.

The Russian Grand Duke Wladimir is on a visit to England.

The terms arranged by the Foreign Office with the Prussian Government for compensation for the British ships seized on the Seine have been repudiated by the owners.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company will declare a dividend of three per cent., free of income-tax, for the half year ending March 31 last.

Lord Cairns sat for the first time as arbitrator under the Albert Life Assurance Settlement Bill on June 1. The question before his Lordship was the liability of the Family Endowment Society as far as it has not been determined by cases decided in the Court of Chancery.

A statue of General Outram has been erected on the Thames Embankment, and will be uncovered in a few days.

Mr. James Robert Moore has been appointed Director of Public Works in Ceylon.

Upwards of 9,000 engineers are expected to be on strike at Newcastle.

The Tichborne claimant has been under examination for four days; his cross-examination is likely to last a week, and, according to the Solicitor-General, will be "as disagreeable as possible."

Mrs. Newington, *alias* Davey, has been committed for trial by the coroner for the wilful murder of Mr. F. G. Moon; Pook, for the Eltham murder; and the girl Norman for the murder of children.

Mr. Gladstone has been detained by illness at Earl Cowper's estate, Panshanger, Hertfordshire, and he is not likely to take his seat in the House of Commons for a few days.

Baron Rothschild was again successful at Epsom, the Oaks having won by Hannah.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. M. Dawes, Ben. Art.; Lord Elibank; Sir Edward Mealey, Bart.; Lady Charles Fitzroy; Alderman Sir Joseph Causton; the Hon. G. H. Ongley; Col. R. Blane, C.B.; Sir E. Knatchbull; A. Somes, Esq., late M.P. for Hull; Col. W. Lodwick, Bo. S. C.; the Hon. G. de Grey; Mr. H. F. M. Ingram, M.P.

PARIS.

(*Times*, May 30.)

THE struggle in Paris seems all but over, and the most wicked band of conspirators the world has ever seen have met their final doom in this world. By Saturday evening the various corps of the Versailles troops, steadily converging on the insurgents from the north, south, and west, had forced them into their last strongholds at Père la Chaise, and at the Buttes Chaumont, in Belleville; and M. Thiers on Saturday announced that the final attack would be made on Sunday morning. But the troops waited no longer to finish their terrible work. On Saturday Père la Chaise was taken by General Vinoy; in the evening the Buttes Chaumont were carried by General Ladmirault. The two corps united, and the remaining insurgents were forced into a narrow space at the edge of the *enceinte*, where they are hemmed in between the Versailles troops and the Prussians, and must surrender or be killed. They have also been driven out of all the forts except Vincennes, and those who hold that fort have asked the Bavarian troops outside to permit their escape. At five o'clock yesterday all fighting had ceased.

"The Revolution is crushed;" but at what a cost, and amid what horrors! "Peace," says M. Thiers, "is about to be restored, but it will not succeed in relieving all honest and patriotic hearts of the profound sorrow with which they are afflicted." We know not, indeed, how or when such relief is to come; for ruin has been wrought and crimes have been perpetrated which will leave on Paris and on Frenchmen an indelible brand. After the first appalling news of the great conflagrations, a faint hope had arisen that the ultimate result might prove less disastrous than had been apprehended, and it is true that a few of the noble buildings which were thought doomed have escaped. The Louvre galleries are saved; Notre Dame still exists, and, it is hoped, the Sainte Chapelle. But the almost universal wreck described by our correspondents this morning would of itself almost obliterate for the moment the sense of relief, and the material ruin now constitutes the least horror in the scene. It is sufficiently distressing to picture every quarter of the great capital, which but the other day was the beauty of the world, scarred by conflagrations, torn by shells, pitted with musketry, and stained with blood. It is terrible to think that in a city "within ten hours of London" fire and sword, and instruments of destruction still more hellish, have swept from west to east, and from south to north; that most of its noble palaces are but gaunt and blackened walls, and its finest streets laid in heaps of as utter ruin as the mounds of Nineveh. The mind is overwhelmed by the mere physical spectacle of this whirlwind of blazing destruction suddenly bursting over a great city so near us, which we know so well, and the inhabitants of which were but yesterday our neighbours and our friends. But even this is overpowered by the awful human ruin which it expresses and reflects. Our telegrams and letters afford a still more lurid picture of human hate and fury. On both sides alike we hear of incredible acts of assassination and slaughter. The insurgents have fulfilled, so far as they were able, their threats against the lives of their hostages as mercilessly as their other menaces. The Archbishop of Paris, the Curé of the Madeleine, President Bonjean, with friends, gendarmes, soldiers, and other victims, a number of 64, have been shot, and 168 others were only saved by the arrival of the troops. This massacre of distinguished and inoffensive men is one of those crimes which never die, and which blacken for ever the memory of their authors. But in the spirit of murder and hatred it displays the Communists seem not very much worse than their antagonists. It sounds like trifling for M. Thiers to be denouncing the insurgents for having shot a captive officer "without respect for the laws of war." The laws of war! They are mild and Christian compared with the inhuman laws of revenge under which the Versailles troops have been shooting, bayoneting, ripping up prisoners, women and children, during the last six days. We have not a word to say for the black ruffians who, it is clear, deliberately planned the utter destruction of Paris, the burning of its inhabitants, and the obliteration of its treasures; but the soldiers will convert themselves into fiends in attacking fiends, is it any wonder if they redouble the fiendishness of the struggle? Fury has inflamed fury, and hate has embittered hate, until all the wild passions of the human heart have been fused into one vast and indistinguishable conflagration.

So far as we can recall to mind, there has been nothing like it in history. The siege of Jerusalem may afford some parallel, but Roman soldiers never so utterly lost their self-control as the Versailles troops appear to have done. Our correspondents are beggared for words to describe the scene, and explain that it is hell upon earth. It is nothing less. There are all the physical and all the moral accessories. Fire and brimstone, storm and tempest, torture, insult, hatred, despair, all forms of malice, murder, and destruction, have been raging in Paris during the last few days. Women forgetting their sex and their gentleness to commit assassination, to poison soldiers, to burn and to slay; little children converted into demons of destruction, and dropping petroleum into the areas of houses; soldiers in turn forgetting all distinctions of sex and age, and shooting down prisoners like vermin, now by scores and now by hundreds,—all combine on civilized ground to present a spectacle at the sight and hearing of their fellow-men, scenes which find a parallel only in the infernal regions imagined by prophets and poets. This is what human nature is capable of; for Frenchmen are men, and we shudder for our race. But, at all events, what hope is to be seen for France in it is asked by those? This tragedy is the end of eighty years of revolutions, of an eighty years' struggle after liberty and Fraternity, eighty years of attempts again and again renewed to rebuild French society on a new and harmonious basis. The end is a fiercer hatred, deeper divisions, wilder passions, and more eternal distrust. Will those six days of savage devastation tend to heal the existing breach between the lower and the middle classes of France? Will the mutual slaughter of soldiers and citizens tend towards that essential condition of a happy State—mutual confidence between the Army and the People? Will the blood of another butchered Archbishop sow the seeds of peace between the priests and their Socialist foes? That which we seem at present to see in this outbreak of hell is the permanent creation of yawning abysses between classes, institutions, memories, and men. Paris may, perhaps, be rebuilt; but what is to wipe out the blood with which every street of Paris is now stained, and when will women cease to hand down to their children the envenomed hatreds of May, 1871? Where, above all, are the signs of that combined generosity, firmness, and foresight in statesmen or soldiers which alone could lay the first stone of reconciliation? The prospects is too black for France and for Europe for us to dare look forward. We have no heart at present to balance the faults and crimes of the two sides, and assign the relative blame. We only see the worst outburst ever yet displayed of human passions; we see it at the close of fifteen centuries of Christian civilization; we see it in one of the most gifted races of the world, and we know not where to look for hope or consolation.

THE DEVASTATION OF PARIS.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 25.

HOWEVER shocked we may be at the proceedings of the Commune, we are forced to admit that they have displayed during the past two days a certain brutal strength of purpose, which, to a limited extent, commands respect. The National Guards of the Party of Order, on the other hand, produce only in us sentiments of contempt. They held aloof when there was danger, allowing their necks to be weighed down beneath the yoke, and their faces ground into the dust, waiting to be succoured from without, and lending no help toward their own deliverance; and, now that the Versailles party have borne the brunt and withdrawn them from the mire, in spite of themselves, they appear in gala costume, and strut like peacocks about the streets with gay tricolour *brassards* on their arms, and a ridiculous assumption of an ultra-military bearing. The streets of Paris presented a strange spectacle this day. In the quiet quarters matters went on much as usual, excepting that all shops remained shut, business being transacted surreptitiously from behind doors that were ajar. Detachments of soldiers marched from place to place, turning positions and appearing unexpectedly on the scene, in order to produce panic, and consequent rout among the Federal party. Chains were formed in all directions for the extinguishing of the ever-increasing list of fires, and every available male who showed his face was pressed into service as a *pompier*. Excavations have already been commenced in search of the b

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE STATE OF PARIS.

("THE TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Wednesday, May 30.

search for insurgents from house to house is going on vigorously. It is still very hard either leave or even to enter Paris. Gourde, the Communist Minister of Finance, has been found. It is said by insurgents that Cluseret ought to be among the last batch of prisoners taken at Fort Vincennes. This being their last place of refuge it is expected that many other ringleaders will be discovered.

The Communist commander of that fort sent to the Bavarian General a list of his officers and men, requesting for the former passes into Switzerland, for the latter passes into France. After various negotiations, the affair was left in the hands of General Vinoy, and it was agreed that all the garrison of Vincennes, having never fired a shot, should be detained prisoners only temporarily, but that all fugitives who had taken refuge there should be surrendered unconditionally. The garrison eagerly consented to the terms, and at once put their chiefs in prison. Orders were found on many of them, signed Ulysse Parent, for the burning of the Hotel de Ville, the Bourse, and other places.

The Luxembourg is to replace temporarily the Hotel de Ville, and the Staff has already moved there. Everything is going on quietly enough in most parts of Paris, but in the Belleville quarter life is still unsafe. Not only shots are fired from windows, but occasionally insurgents fire off revolvers upon officers at a few yards' distance. Many fear that, notwithstanding the large numbers of the insurgents caught, and the terrible example made, enough have escaped to give further trouble, if not by open resistance, at least by arson and secret assassination. The severities, moreover, exercised by the military authorities have produced a pretty strong feeling of reaction against them, and in some of even the least revolutionary quarters the troops are scarcely popular, certainly not so popular as when they entered Paris. The insurgents find many sympathizers to hide them, and assist their escape from Paris.

The policy of Belgium with reference to those who have escaped is watched with great anxiety.

Active measures are being taken to cleanse the streets and rid them of the dead bodies, some of which had been buried where they fell under the barricades, with a foot or two of soil over them. Passers-by are pressed into the service as burying parties, and the English Embassy has received complaints from Englishmen of having been seized for this purpose. The smell of corpses in some places is offensively strong, and it is feared this hot weather following upon the heavy rain may breed a pestilence.

Traffic in the street at night is getting easier, though the *cafés* have to be closed at 11. The unpopularity of the troops is no doubt in part due to the deeply-rooted Parisian dislike of military rule and the abolition of the National Guard—a measure which, however necessary, under no circumstances is likely to be welcome.

PARIS, Thursday, June 1.

There is a remarkable absence of all movement or excitement in Paris, possibly because public attention is concentrated upon the political changes in course of operation at Versailles. Arrests continue to be made, but they have become too familiar to attract notice. It is hoped that by to-morrow the Government will be sufficiently apprehended enough of the criminals for whom they are searching Paris to be able to remove the present restrictions upon traffic. Hotel-keepers are receiving large orders for rooms, and an immense influx of sight-seers is expected the moment the gates are open. The general approbation, which amounted to a panic, about fires and assassinations is rapidly subsiding, but fear is still expressed of an epidemic, resulting among other causes from the low physical state to which a large part of the population has been reduced.

The sale of various combustible materials is strictly prohibited.

The *Siècle* appeared as usual to-day, the military authorities possibly giving way before the dissatisfaction which their uncalled-for rigour occasioned yesterday.

Crowds are going to see the bodies of the Archbishop of Paris and Monseigneur Surat, which are lying exposed in the Archiepiscopal Palace, Rue Grenelle, Faubourg St. Germain.

Papers of Félix Pyat have been discovered, and among them many letters urging the immediate execution of all the hostages.

Petroleum was thrown into a baker's house yesterday in consequence of apertures from the house into the street not having been properly closed, but it was found out before harm had been done.

A gendarme on horseback was fired at from a window in the Rue Elysée, but not touched.

In the Belleville quarter soldiers refuse to go about alone from fear of assassination.

The sale of journals about the streets is forbidden.

The Paris journals declare that the Legitimists and Orleanists have at last come to a clear understanding about the succession.

Preparations have been commenced for the restoration of the Vendôme Column.

Active measures are also being taken to prevent the threatened pestilence arising from the number of corpses lying half buried about Paris.

It is said the military executions are still going on, and that some women were shot this morning.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, June 1, 7-35 p.m.

In to-day's Chamber a Deputy moved that an outgoing Minister should be for six months disqualified for accepting a place under Government. This was aimed at M. Picard, who is to be Governor of the Bank of France. Another Deputy moved the formation of a Committee of 15 to provide for installing the Ministries at Versailles. M. de la Rochejaquelin demanded "urgency" for this motion, because Government was already transporting the Ministerial staff to Paris. M. Thiers said that only what was necessary was going to Paris. He bound himself to maintain the seat of Government at Versailles. The Ministries of War and Finance must go to Paris. The Ministers and the principal *employés* of all departments would remain at Versailles. Deputy Lasterie announced that the Committee of 15 appointed to co-operate in supplying *materiel* for the siege of Paris had resigned its powers. A Deputy moved that the choice of the Governor of the Bank of France should be made from a list of names sent in by the Council of Directors; this being another attack levelled at M. Picard. M. Pelletreau Villeneuve moved that the verification of the powers of the Deputies for La Manche and the Haute Marne (the Prince de Joinville's constituency), and for L'Oise (the Duc d'Aumale's) should be put in the Order of the Day for Saturday. At Bordeaux the Bureau appointed to report on them had postponed doing so. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire demanded time for the report to be made. The verification was fixed for Monday. It is understood that the Government will not oppose the admission of the Princes, who are now at the house of M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Deputy of the Department de l'Orne.

The resignation of M. Picard and General Leflô is beyond doubt. MM. Victor Lefranc and General Cissey are expected to replace them.

The fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is believed to be complete.

Public trains are running to-day between Versailles and Paris. At Bercy a certain Lalance has been arrested who styled himself colonel, and had a large share in burning the Paris monuments. A woman named Leonie Roumelle, compromised in the same affair, has also been arrested.

General Lahaitrault is spoken of as Governor of Paris. General Leflô goes as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. General Valazé, Under Secretary of War, will command the Rouen Division.

The disarmament of Paris goes on without difficulty; but there are a few cases of hostility in lonely parts of Belleville.

It is hoped that on Saturday ingress and egress into and from Paris will be free without passes.

NEWS FROM VERSAILLES.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, Thursday.

The feebleness of the French nature is strikingly illustrated by the following paragraph in the *Gaulois*:

"We are obliged to confess with pain that the explosion of joy which hailed the deliverance of Paris from the Commune was abated by a feeling of pity. A notable change is already apparent. Paris after having fought like a soldier, is indignant at being treated as a rebel. Paris fancied that the moment the insurrection was vanquished, repression should cease. She does not show that gratitude to the army which France has a right to expect. Letters flow in from all sides that the horrible crime of which she has been the passive witness excites pity, and justifies an inexorable control almost to the extent of oppression."

The Judges of the Appeal Court have been summoned to resume their duties in Paris on Monday.

The fire at the Palais de Justice left several courts uninjured.

Although rumours have run that Rochefort was already executed, the *Gaulois* says he will not even be tried till next week. It gives an account of his examination before the Commissary, when he said, "I am no conspirator. I opposed the Commune, and you can only prosecute me for a press misdemeanour." The Commissary told him the case was far more serious. Rochefort then turned pale and fainted.

Great pits have been dug on the plain of Satory, near Voisins, to receive the bodies of the prisoners shot here. Nearly 1,000 women have been, it is said, sent off to the penitentiaries of Cherbourg, and the forts commanding the entrance to the harbour.

Small-pox is said to have broken out among the Communals confined under the cavalry barracks, and among the garrison also.

NEWS FROM BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Thursday.

The *Gaulois* states that the Orleans Princes will be admitted to the French Assembly as ordinary citizens. The elections for the French Assembly will take place, it is said, in the latter part of June.

It is reported that Felix Pyat and Pascal Grousset have been arrested in Switzerland.

Victor Hugo left to-day for the Duchy of Luxemburg. He has published a letter in the *Indépendance Belge*, complaining of the want of a judicial inquiry. He calls Brussels a police den.

Viscount Vilain XIV., President of the Belgian Chamber, is dying.

The Belgian firemen rendered great services in extinguishing the conflagrations in Paris.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

PARIS, June 1.

The *Gaulois* says—

"Paris has been the victim of a most hideous despotism. It is now arming for Paris to oppose the inexorable revenge of the Party of Order, exercised without restriction. It is also necessary to counteract a feeling of pity, which would be culpable because it would be unjust. In short, it is necessary that it should be understood that the crimes of which Paris has been for the most part involuntarily the author, and of which France has been the victim, have given to the country a right of control, and almost of oppression."

La France of to-day says—

"Together with the rights of justice, we demand a serious examination of the persons implicated in the late events. We wish only to see the really guilty punished with death. The punishment of their dupes should be of a mitigated character."

Evening.

Journal des Débats of this evening expresses the opinion that the Ministers of the 4th of September have outlived their time. It criticizes the appointment of M. Jules Ferry as Major of Paris, and referring to M. Jules Favre, it says that if he remains Minister it is especially on his own account that fact will be a subject of regret. The same newspaper declares that the first application which M. Thiers has made of the Municipal Law has been to send Mayors to the different Arrondissements of Paris whom the inhabitants did not wish to have, precisely because they are only capable of effecting the overthrow of the Government which appoints them.

The Avenir National has an article urging the importance of dissolving the National Assembly and of holding fresh elections.

The Temps is of opinion that the Party of Order and Liberty will rally more powerfully than ever around M. Thiers, who, it says, in conversation with the Mayor of Nantes has expressed his conviction that it would be to the general interest of the country that a sincere and loyal experiment of the Republican form of Government should be attempted. The Chief of the Executive power has also stated to the Municipal Delegate of Montauban that the Republic is henceforth the only form of Government possible in France, and that M. Thiers considers it a point of honour to see that it is established.

The Siècle also notes these declarations of M. Thiers, and declares that the Republic alone can place France upon a stable footing. Tyranny, it says, under any form would weaken and demoralize the country, reduce it to impotence, and expose it to complete decadence.

The Cloche says the Republic has struggled for the honour of France in the midst of her military disasters, has restored the discipline of her army and achieved the triumph of order. It denounces the intrigues of the Monarchical parties, and asks that the Assembly should come to Paris, to become imbued with her sorrows and her resignation.

The Opinion Nationale also urges the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

Forty thousand men will remain here to garrison the interior of the city, while another 40,000 will occupy the forts and the suburban communes to the south and west.

There will be perfect liberty to enter and leave Paris from the day after to-morrow upon the production of papers establishing the traveller's identity. A large number of shops still remain closed. The authorities have taken all the requisite measures for disinfecting those parts of the city where bodies have been interred.

Summary executions in Paris have ceased.

VERSAILLES, June 1.

The *Official Journal* of this evening announces that all provisions ordered abroad on account of the Ministries of War or Marine will be liable to the Customs dues on importation into France in accordance with the decree of 1807.

An ordinance of Marshal MacMahon directs that provisionally the theatres are only to give representations by special authorization.

Another decree forbids journals being sold or cried in the streets of Paris.

ST. DENIS, June 1, Morning.

The town presents an animated aspect.

Two regiments of the Prussian Guard are leaving St. Denis to return home, and three regiments of the Fourth Army Corps have just come in.

The appearance of the troops is splendid.

There is an immense crowd in the streets.

HAVRE, June 1.

The Municipal Council of Havre has to-day voted an address to the Government expressing the horror inspired by the crimes committed at Paris. It says the Council hopes that the era of fratricidal strife will be closed for ever by the definitive confirmation of the Republic, which is the best form of government when based upon respect for the laws and moderation.

BRUSSELS, June 1.

The Tribunal has given its decision in the affair of the bonds of the last Paris loan, a portion of which had been realized by the Paris Commune.

The Tribunal sentenced the seller to restore the amount at the price paid. The seller will appeal to a superior Court.

Evening.

The Echo du Parlement of this evening says that Félix Pyat and Pascal Grousset have been arrested in Switzerland, and avers that this fact has been officially communicated to the Belgian Government.

BERNE, June 1.

The Swiss Federal Council has received an address from Geneva, praying that an asylum may be accorded to the members of the Paris Commune. The address has been taken into consideration. It is not true that Félix Pyat and Paschal Grousset have been arrested in Geneva.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.

General Leflô, at present Minister of War in France, is selected to fill the post of French Ambassador in this city, in lieu of the Duke de Noailles, who has declined the appointment on the ground of ill-health.

GENERAL TROCHU AND GENERAL DUCROT.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, May 31.

YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Chamber was very lively, and at times even stormy. Its interest began with the discussion of a motion originally brought forward by Louis Blanc and others, but by them abandoned, and then adopted by other Deputies, the object of which was to require the withdrawal of the ex-Government of National Defence to render an account of their stewardship in Paris during the siege. General Trochu ascended the tribune, and the Chamber and the galleries hushed their conversations and prepared to listen attentively to what some sorry jester maliciously called his "sorties"—in allusion to the decisive movement his enemies say he ought to have made from Paris. Trochu has an agreeable presence, an excellent delivery, a clear and sonorous voice. After having striven almost in vain, on the previous day, to catch the words of Changarnier and Thiers, it was refreshing to listen to so distinct and effective an orator. He supported the motion. During the latter portion of the siege of Paris, he said, irresponsible persons having the favour of the mob, laboured to discredit those responsible men who had the enemy in front and famine in their rear. The enemy was now gone, and the moment had come to settle the question raised by those accusations. Of the three motions tending to do this, one had been withdrawn by its authors, while the men who signed the other two had since left the Assembly and become leaders of the Commune. These circumstances deprived the charges brought of a part of their authority, but it left them all their interest. The condition of Paris was the offspring of Wissembourg, Reichshofen, Forbach, and Sedan. He proposed to examine the whole military question. The time had arrived to speak plainly to the French Army of the necessity of great moral and organic reforms. The national character, or rather the national temperament, has its brilliant qualities, unfortunately more brilliant than solid. If a victory is won the troops are declared invincible, the officers excellent, the Generals illustrious. A defeat changes everything. The troops are bad, the Generals incapable. Everybody in France esteems himself a competent judge in military matters, but the cry of the crowd against a defeated General always is that he has sold and betrayed his army. Trochu continued—

"We have too much pride to attribute our reverses to any other cause than treason and incapacity. We have not the dignity which leads vanquished nations to look at home for the causes of their faults. We are a great nation which a systematically puerile education has convinced of its invincibility. It is vanquished, ruined, and it asks the reason why. I will give it the reason. I will not imitate the French revolutionary mode of proceeding, which consists in assailing individuals, but I will deal with Constitutions and Governments. I will show the country that it has prepared its own ruin by abandoning the control of its own affairs; by allowing the self-sacrifice and gratuitous devotion, so natural to the French Army, to degenerate into personal speculation; by permitting the introduction into the habits of the nation of that double curse of which you know the double origin, English luxury and Italian corruption."

The General attributed to these latter causes the decrease of families in France—the non-increase of the population. The periodical increase in Prussia, he said, was as 8 to 5 compared with France. When the debate upon the motion before the Assembly should come on, he proposed to sketch an authentic page of military and contemporary history. He would advance nothing that could not be irrefutably proved and substantiated. He would show the causes of the decline of the French Army, of the disasters of the Army of the Rhine, of the Revolution of the 4th of September, causes which have been systematically concealed from the country; he would narrate the siege of Paris, and the campaign in the provinces. He would commence with the siege of Paris, because the motion before the Assembly especially related to it. "There will be truths to be told, intrigues to expose, calumnies to obliterate, and, above all, elements of information for the reform of the French Army." The General left the tribune amid applause, which had also repeatedly interrupted him in the course of his speech. He had spoken slowly, clearly, impressively, at times with very happy choice of expressions, and his promised exposition of facts will be awaited with strong interest. He has plenty who envy and hate him, and one hears not a few persons say that his speech would better have befitted a lawyer or a man of letters than a soldier, but in England you are accustomed to look upon literary accomplishments and power of argument as quite compatible with the highest military qualities.

Yesterday the Generals had their field day. When Trochu sat down, Ducrot got up and demanded that his adjourned interpellation respecting the municipal elections in the Department of the Nièvre should be put on the paper for the next day. Picard begged him to wait a few days, for which, he said, he should feel personally grateful. The House laughed, fully understanding this to mean that in a few days another person would occupy the seat of the Minister of the Interior. But Ducrot would not be postponed, and rather angrily left the pulpit box in which he was standing and mounted the tribune. He denounced the Prefect of the Nièvre, M. Tenaille-Saligny, an honourable man, he admitted, but who had always been beaten in that Department when he presented himself as a candidate, and who depended entirely on the Radical party. At the last elections his name figured on the Radical list side by side with that of M. Busigny, editor of the *Tribune* (the General exhibited the obnoxious paper with a gesture of contempt and repugnance), which styled itself "Journal of the Commune," and habitually insulted the Assembly, M. Thiers, and (—the orator hesitated, at a loss for a climax) and everything most sacred in the world. On the same list was M. Gambon, *Communard* since shot. M. Tenaille-Saligny was beaten with all his list except one, who was also supported by the Party of Order, and yet the Government had imposed him upon the Department as Prefect. General Ducrot and his friends had been for three months endeavouring to obtain his removal to some Department where he might be more acceptible, but in vain. He knew the reason why, for the Minister had told it him. M. Picard one day said to him, "It is true, he ought to be changed, but it is not so easy to find republican Prefects." At this revelation the Assembly laughed heartily, with the exception of the Left, which was manifestly getting restless and irritated. The Right applauded vehemently. "I must have added," interposed M. Picard, "the words, 'as good as he is'" "No," retorted Ducrot, "you added nothing at all." The General continued in a strain which delighted the majority and exasperated the Left. He appealed to the will of the nation, and plainly intimated his belief that it would not support the Republic. A violent scene ensued. "It is well that the country should know what we all are," said Ducrot, and, addressing himself to the Left, he referred to men who had lately sat there, "whom we called our honourable colleagues, whom you esteemed your excellent friends, and who have since shown that they were even then secretly preparing an insurrection, and who have proved themselves men of disorder, of pillage, and of violence." These words produced a furious outbreak on the Left. One Deputy, whose name it was impossible to ascertain, a bronzed young man of lean and hungry look, started from his seat and made for the tribune as though about personally to assail Ducrot. But the General looks like what is commonly called "an ugly customer"—burly of build and stern of aspect. He glanced scornfully at the raging member of the Left, who thought it advisable to check himself when at a short distance from the tribune. "We saw you on the 31st of October," growled Ducrot, in a voice heard above all the tumult. The President begged him not to forget the respect due to his colleagues. "I attack those who left the Assembly for the barricades," said the General; "and rest assured that if henceforward the establishment of the Republic is difficult, not to say impossible"—"It is Monarchy that is impossible," screamed Colonel Langlois, late of the Paris National Guard, who is said to be a sincere and honest Republican, and who distinguished himself by his bravery in battle with the Prussians, but whose violence knows no curb, and who, at times, has all the appearance of a frantic lunatic. Yesterday he surpassed himself. Red in the face and foaming at the mouth, gesticulating with arms, legs, and head all at one time, his eyes flashing, his grey locks waving, he hurled invectives at the Right, which was not slow to retort. Ducrot proceeded, as soon as order was somewhat restored, to insist on the will of the country being obeyed. He recognized but two parties—those of order and disorder. The former should rally round a banner on which is inscribed "Order, Justice Liberty." The party of disorder had no banner, but only a hideous rag, bearing words "Impotence and Annihilation." Picard succeeded Ducrot in the tribune. He upheld his Prefect, declaring him excellent, and said that the General's wishes were complied with, and that M Tenaille-Saligay had left, or was about to leave, the Nièvre for a better post. This was a fresh apple of discord thrown into the agitated arena. There were exclamations and noises of all kinds, the Right angrily condemning the Minister, the Left applauding, and in their turn triumphant. M. Picard talked for some time, but it was not one of his happiest efforts, and the conversation that ensued was of no general interest. What struck me chiefly in the day's proceedings, after the really remarkable speech of Trochu, was the violence and numerical weakness of the Left, and the confidence and overwhelming weight of the Monarchical party. Although Ducrot concluded by some conciliatory expressions, declaring he would accept any Government which should insure the happiness and prosperity of his country, denouncing despotism, whether it were that of an Emperor, a King, a Committee, or a Minister, and advocating union, there could be no mistaking the general tendency of his speech. "*Vive le Roi!*" exclaimed somebody near me at one of its passages, and the approbation of the Right showed that it interpreted the General's words as favourable to the accomplishment of its desires. However honest the remainder of the Left may be (and I take the Left to comprise all those Deputies who really desire a Republic), it is perfectly comprehensible how greatly its authority and influence have suffered by the abominable crimes of some of its recent associates.

LETTER OF PRINCE NAPOLEON TO M. JULES FAVRE.

THE following letter has been addressed to M. Jules Favre by Prince Napoleon:—

London, 31st May, 1871.

Peace is signed with the conqueror; Paris the grand capital is in flames, its finest and most venerable structures are reduced to ashes, blood flows in streams, your work is complete! The deep sorrow which weighs down each French heart must not be allowed to obscure that reason which has the right to require of you a strict reckoning for the accumulated disasters you have caused. The 4th September, the armistice discussed at Ferrières, the defence of Paris, the preliminaries of Versailles, the 18th of March, the peace of Frankfort, the burning of Paris—behold your mournful dates! History will call you *l'homme fatal*. It will find in your conduct but one motive for action—the hate for the name of Napoleon. The war *fracasse*, commenced the 19th July, 1870, by the Empire, is terminated the 19th of this May, by the Government without name to which you belong. But what is this Government? Is it the National Defence? No! for you have done nothing but capitulate. Is it a Government of national restoration? No; for France is invaded by anarchy and disorganisation. Is it a monarchy? No! Is it a republic? Still less! Is it liberty? No! Where was it at the elections oppressed by decrees of ostracism, withdrawn at the last moment, after having falsified the choice of the citizens? It is a collection of every evil, held together by the absence of order, of security, of liberty, and of strength. Let us descend the steps by which you have conducted us to the depths of the abyss. The 4th September you propose la déchéance, the riot guided by you drives away your colleagues, you break your oath, against universal suffrage you proceed to usurp power at the Hotel de Ville. The Empire had committed great faults; our defeats were great, but our disasters date from you. Let each bear his part. Without doubt it was a grievous error to count too much upon the forces of France, and to commit in 1870 the fault which Prussia committed in 1806: to look too much to our victories under the great Republic and the First Empire to think too little of the powerful enemy we had to combat; to contemplate the Crimea in 1854 and Italy in 1859, instead of calmly looking in the face the German forces in 1870, headed by remarkable men. I neither wish to, nor can I, deny these faults, for which the Napoleons pay far more heavily by their heartfelt grief than by their mere exile, but the Emperor has never sought to cling to the throne by a peace which might save his power by imposing too great sacrifices on France. Mark! we have one consolation, that of having fallen with the country, while, on the contrary, your elevation date from its misfortunes. You know better than any one the conditions which Napoleon III. could have obtained from Prussia at Sedan. Undoubtedly they were hard, but incomparably better than those accepted by you. Our sacrifices would not have borne comparison with those you have subscribed to, without reckoning that we would have avoided the months of disorder brought on by the Government of the Non-Defence of Paris, by the odious and impotent dictature of those of your colleagues, emigrants in balloon, pillaging and oppressing our provinces. Up to the fall of the Empire we had submitted to great misfortunes, but these were regular, as have been those you find recorded in the history of many great peoples; since the 4th September, on the contrary, there are no longer such misfortunes, but there are disasters which find no parallel in history. The faults belong to the Empire, the disasters to you; and I ask myself if, amidst the faults of the Empire, its greatest has not been to have tolerated with it itself your criminal attempts. The inevitable consequence of your usurpation is the Revolution of March 18, which you accuse today, and the burning of Paris, for which you are responsible. To defend Paris, you invited its citizens to proclaiming imaginary successes. You have not utilised the terrible but vigorous element which, on had unloosed, and which have held the soldiers of France in check for two months; and yet these were the same men, maddened since by demagogic frenzy, and with whom you might have aroused a patriotic fervour. It was the same National Guard, the same cannon, the same guns, the same forts, the same ramparts, the same barricades: all these forces remained paralysed in your feeble hands, but would have been sublime if used against the foreigner. Know that the Napoleons would have been patriotic enough to have blessed your triumph and their own fall if you had freed France; but History will say that having promised to save the country, you have lost it. In the interval you go to Ferrières to shed your tears. I pity you! You pronounce there those dangerous words, which ought never to have been uttered by a statesman: "Not a stone of our fortresses, not one inch of our territory." Your conscience ought to feel the burden of this. For the honour of a French Minister, there ought in that conscience to have been enough of shame to require that another name than your own should be placed at the foot of an act declaring the grievous sacrifices rendered indispensible by accumulated faults. At Versailles the conqueror proposed the disarmament of the National Guard or that of the army, and you chose that of the soldiers, because you feared the Bonapartist elements in their ranks; while the elements of disorder in an irritated crowd—discontented with itself, badly directed, humiliated and miserable—elements which might have been expected to culminate in the terrible explosion of the Commune, did not even pre-occupy you one moment. You sell France to the negotiating enemy in exchange for your personal republic. Why did you give way? I will tell you. It was because the Foreign Minister made you comprehend the possibility of re-assembling the old Legislative Body; then you signed anything! Let us continue. Your incapable conduct has brought on the triumph of the Commune at Paris, and on the part of the Germans demands which have increased every day. The negotiations languished at Brussels—nothing was concluded. You go to Frankfort. What do you do there? You sign there an aggravation of the preliminaries of peace. Into abridging the time for payment of the indemnity. 2nd. In prolonging until December, 1871, the occupation of the Paris forts, which ought to have been evacuated after the payment of the first £20,000,000 3rd. In not making Prussia recognise her duty to accept the responsibility of so much of the old debt of France as related to the departments given up, proportioned to the territory or the number of inhabitants; this is only common right, and is what was done in the case of Lombardy, Savoy, Nice, and Venetia—always. Did not Prussia herself in 1866 take upon her the responsibility of the debts of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and the Grand Duchy of Nassau? Even in the blight of their victory, the Prussian negotiators could not have openly refused you. I will again tell you why you bent your head in shame. It was because they let you see the possibility of an appeal to the French people; then in your haste you gave up everything, and once more at Frankfort, as at Versailles, you sacrificed France to your blind hate. It is necessary to admit that there was no change of tactics to obtain everything from your Government; all they had to do was to show you the possibility of the triumph of the will of the French people. I do not judge those who under the frightful circumstances have accepted the perhaps inevitable preliminaries of Versailles, and still less do I judge the Assembly which ratified them. I do not believe that I have the right. But you; you are inexcusable, for your acts of the 4th September, for having badly defended Paris, for having pledged the country by a mere rhetorician's phrase, for having kept arms in the hands of an over-excited population—arms which were thenceforth useless against the foreigner and dangerous to themselves; for having aggravated the preliminaries by the treaty of peace; and, alas! in a word, by having finished with the destruction of Paris. You have filled up the cup to the brim—France is indignant, and posterity will judge you. In the darkness in which France is plunged—in face of those *furieuse* who, in their delirium, burn our monuments, overturn the column, and break the glorious bronze of which each fragment makes a wound in the heart of each of our soldiers—it is necessary to seek for healthy light. This is not to be found in the intrigues of pretenders, but in the will of the nation itself; otherwise there can be nothing but struggle and confusion. It is not in a principle which is the negation of modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the "white terror" succeeding the red terror; in the fusion of pretenders; in the return of the French Stuarts; it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety. No! for a new society, a new symbol, is required. It requires—and modern right wills it—the abdication of all before the will of the people freely and directly expressed. Besides this—once more I repeat—there is nothing but chaos. Faith in monarchy cannot be imposed. The only base upon which a Government in France can affirm its principle, the only source from which it can draw legitimacy and force, is by an appeal to the people, which we claim, and on which France ought to insist.

NAPOLEON (JEROME).

THE HORRORS OF THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Levant Herald*, writing from Tabreez on April 30, says—The details which reach us here of the destitution and misery which the drought of last year has caused in the central and southern provinces of Persia are fearfully heartrending. That the people are dying of hunger even in the streets of the capital is a minor phase of this terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to the Turcomans in order to keep them alive, and in Ispahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Shiraz, Kerman and Yezd the wretched sufferers endeavour to support life on the grass and roots which they may find in the neighbourhood, and, as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of famine; between them, the half of the kingdom of Persia is being rapidly depopulated.

PICKING FROM PUNCH.

OF JUNE 3.

THE EDD OF PAIN.—Pangbourne.

A TEETOTALLER'S EXCESS.—Water-tight.

A nervous person said that he hated being called upon to make a speech at a public dinner, because "getting on his legs always sent him off his head."

THE ONE THING WANTED.

Our Army Reformers are in high spirits. They think the good time has come at last. The War Office has advertised for tenders for the supply of "20,000 heads."

ENGLAND OUT OF DANGER.

Fellow-countrymen, to arms! Let us become a nation of soldiers. We shall then have ceased to be a nation of shopkeepers. No foreigners will then dare invade us. It will not be worth their while.

PLAYING ON FEELINGS.

Enthusiastic Maiden—" Oh, Mr. Lovell, I'd sooner be a violinist than anything in the world. Wouldn't you?"

Modest Youth—" Well. If you were the violinist, I think I'd—a—sooner be the *violon*."

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Examiner—Render *Ilem non tetigisti*.

Candidate—" You've hit the nail on the head."

Examiner—*Correctum est. Heredity, &c.*

Candidate—*Tetigisti*, thou hast hit; *rem*, the nail; *non*, on the head.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Temperate Parent (introducing his son to the District Schoolmaster)—O, Mr. Tomkins, sir—pp, ase sir—I would partic'larly request you to abstain from teaching my little Jonadab, here, to work sums in ale or beer or spirit measures, as he's been brought up a strict teetotaller and joined the Band of 'Ope!"

PRESS AND PEERLESS.

The author of *A Tragedy which a Seamstress* has produced a novel, announced under the title of *A Peerless Wife*. Of course, this does not mean Lady Beaconsfield, although it might, and the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition may think, would still, even if that Right Honourable gentleman were himself raised to the Peerage.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Collier (about to) Dog.)—" Yes, sir, aw got him in Manchester, does not mean Lady Beaconsfield, although it might, and the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition may think, would still, even if that Right Honourable gentleman were himself raised to the Peerage.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Collier (about to) Dog.)—" Yes, sir, aw got him in Manchester, yonder, an' Doodge's gooin' t' ax ye, hev y' ony objection tiv us takin' him wi' us, tother ye!!"

Young Medical Man (rather pleased)—" Oh, dear no, by all means—don't know about the compliment, though, he's not a beauty to look at!"

Collier—" Webbees not, Doctor; but—smash!—man, he's a beggar to!"!!!"

A SUDDEN SHOCK.

What Westcote is something of a *bon vivant*, and at this season of the year not indisposed to a social meal at Greenwich or Perfect. Imagine, therefore, his sensations when, strolling through the International Exhibition, his eye rested on a glass case, labelled with obtrusive distinctness,—" Series of whitebait, with fish eaten for whitebait." He has not been well since, and now loathes the sight of brown bread and butter. He meant to have taken a season ticket, but feels this to be impossible, until the case is removed.

MUSICAL HORSES.

The directors of the Holborn Amphitheatre have shown us, and continue to show us, many wonders in the way of horse education. But they have never given us anything like this. We read that the Stockport Yeomanry went to Chester the other day, that the

"Men looked well and hearty, and bore a soldier-like bearing, and that the steeds on which they rode were in excellent condition, plainly as they went through 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.'"

Had not an agent better be dispatched at once to secure some of these marvellous musical horses for the Circus? Moreover, we commend the news to the consideration of military economists. What a saving, if cavalry horses could be their own band!

OUR DEAR WHALLEY.

The distinguished Mr. Whalley has been a good deal "in evidence" lately, but has not made a pretty figure in the box.

Firstly, he wrote a letter to the *Echo*, and defended the destruction of the Vendome Column, pleading that the act was "a peace-offering to Europe." At the people only laughed.

Secondly, he asked the Government to allow him to assure the Commune that British influence would be used to obtain an amnesty for the brutal insurgents and incendiaries of Paris. At this the House was displeased, and "loud cheers" followed Lord Enfield's curt reply that we should certainly not interfere.

Thirdly—but let the reports speak for itself. The Presbyterian Church (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee:—

Mr. Whalley said he meant that the time was not one to answer observations that were not pertinent to the measure before the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dodson—The Hon. Member has explained. (More laughter.)

Peterborough is probably proud of its representative. But it does not follow that England is proud of Peterborough. However, that is Peterborough's business. *Punch*, of course, is thankful for a Whalley. Dear old Sibthorp was never half so amusing.

A SWEETS OF COUNTRY LIFE.

(Depicted by a Man of Feeling.)

'Tis sweet at summer eve to rove,
When brightly shines each twinkling star,
And, strolling through the silent grove,
Calmly to smoke a good cigar.

'Tis sweet upon the dewy mead
To see the tender lambkins play,
With pensive eye to watch them feed,
And note how plump to roast are they.

'Tis sweet the fallow deer to view,
Couched 'mid the fern in tranquil group;
'Tis sweet to hear the turtle's coo,
And meditate on turtle soup.

'Tis sweet, from care's domestic strife,
While wandering by the stream's et's side,
The speckled trout or perch to see,
And think how good they would be, fried.

'Tis sweet to mark the plover's flight,
Lone on the moor, its nest despoil;
And with prospective mental sight
To contemplate its eggs, hard boiled.

'Tis sweet, beside the murmuring rill,
The scented violet to smell;
Yet may a perfume sweeter still
Attend the welcome dinner-bell.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Bradley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN."

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Gibraltar Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ..... 242 Francs "
Letters of Credit ..... 1s. 10¾d. "
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commission 1s. 10¼d. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on sums placed on Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be received "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling)
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Karachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Drafts at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 1/4 per Rupee.